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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. VII. NO. 162 BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 11, 1919. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.	
11th August ..	Devanha ..	8,092	
11th .. —	Kashgar† ..	8,840	Extra
11th .. —	Manora† —	7,883	Extra B. I. Co's Sailing.
18th „ ..	Nellore ..	6,853	
23rd „ ..	Soudan* ..	6,696	
30th „ ..	Nankin ..	6,853	

† Not calling at Marseilles.

*The "SOUDAN" is a Government Transport, conveying Troops, and it is not expected that any accommodation will be available in this vessel.

	FIRST SALOON: "A"	"B"	SECOND SALOON: "C"	"A"	NATIVE SERVANTS DECK: "B"
	Rs:	Rs:	Rs.	Rs:	Rs
BOMBAY TO LONDON					
Single ..	816	756	696	576	516	250
Return..	1,224	1,134	1,044	864	774	375
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES						
Single ..	768	720	660	552	492	230
Return..	1,152	1,080	990	828	738	345

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date About:	Steamers.	Tons.
26th August ..	Dilwara ..	5414

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About:	Steamers.	—
12th Aug. ..	Bankura ..	Karachi & Persian Gulf 8 a. m.
13th „ ..	Karapara ..	E and S Africa. Noon.
14th „ ..	Linga ..	Karcah Direct
15th „	Barjora ..	Karachi & Persian Gulf

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan).
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Shinyu Maru	S. Mori	3175	30th July	13th Aug
Tenkai Maru	T. Horiuchi	3116	4th Aug.	12th Aug
Akita Maru	K. Tsunashima	3792	14th Aug.	17th Aug.
Ugaki Maru No. 3	J. Nakamura	2795	15th Aug.	26th Aug.
Tenshin Maru	T. Yoshisaki	4172	17th Aug.	28th Aug.
Hozan Maru..		3458	18th Aug.	29th Aug.
Shingo Maru.	John Salter	4734	1st Sept.	11th Sept.

For Freight apply to:—
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan).
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.
Bombay to Marseilles and Genoa via Aden Djibouti and Port Said.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure	Destination
Chiyoki Maru	S. Iwazawa —	3rd Aug.	14th Aug	Japan
Suzan Maru	K. Tsuji —	14th Aug.	22nd Aug.	Japan.
Saigon Maru	— —	20th August.	31st August	Japan.
Indus Maru	— —	20th August.	31st „	Japan.
Kasado Maru	N. Yanagi ..	2nd Sept.	12th Sept.	Japan

(Only Cargo Service to Marseilles and Intermediate ports).
For Freight, apply to.—
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Ajam Building, Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 25,000,000

Head Office: Yokohama.

Branches:—
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

T. AIZAWA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital £1,500,000
Paid-up Capital £750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £750,000
Reserve Fund £700,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kalantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,45,259	9	0
Reserve Funds	12,38,033	5	1

HEAD OFFICE. LAHORE.
BRANCHES

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullundhur	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jammu	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sialkot
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Umballa City
Hapur	Ludhiana	
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are brought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 8,00,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 2,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 45,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Re. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO.
Manager.

Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Yen 30,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 27,500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 6,530,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAINAN
SOERABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.

56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

APITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

H. P. STRONGFELLOW,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the pecial security of the Policy-holders.

Sound Security—Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."

For all forms of Assurance please apply to

RAE & Co., Managing Agents. P BANERJEA. Secretary.

or

DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents.
Bombay Presidency,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with a bad ink is
A BLUNDER.
"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection Ink making.
Try and reap its Benefit.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY No. 4.

INSURANCE.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT.
BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.,
DIRECTORS.
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C. I. E.,
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.,
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar-at-Law,
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq., (Pragjee Soorjee & Co.),
Lalji Naranji Esq., J. P. (Moolji Jetha & Co.), (Ex-officio).

Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.

Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies a boon to Policy-holders.

Applications for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.

For particulars, apply to:—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay,
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 101 PACKAGES JANGBARI CLOTH OF THE PROSPECT MILLS

On THURSDAY, the 14th instant at 3-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Messrs Padamsy Vallabhdas, the selling agents of the Prospect Mills and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Sha Meghji Jagjiwan.

101 packages each 25 pieces Janghari Cloth of the Prospect Mills, No. 701, inches 35 30 30 yards 7 lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF STEAMSHIP "KAIPAN" BELONGING TO THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

Under instructions from the Director, Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the R. I. M. Dockyard on the 26th August at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) the steamship named "Kaipan" with all stores and fittings on board at the time of sale. The steamship is lying just now in the Royal Indian Dockyard, Bombay.

Description: The vessel is a steel twin screw steamer built in 1888 by Messrs. Armstrong Mitchell & Co., Ltd., Newcastle Her dimensions are length overall 142 feet, length between perpendiculars 135 feet, breadth 23 feet 11 inches, depth moulded 12 feet, gross tonnage 275.5, net tonnage 110.25. I.H.P. of Engines 360, speed 8 to 10 knots.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained from the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, or from the undersigned at their offices and the inspection of the vessel can be had on application to the Superintendent of the Royal Indian Dockyard, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF 51 BALES WHITE DORIAS.

On TUESDAY, the 12th instant at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully Muli Jetha Market by order of Seth Vithaldas Liladhar, the selling agent of the Kastoorchand Mills and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Seth Chunilal Bhagwandas of Gopalk Gully.

25 bales each 60 pcs white dorias No. 705 24 yards.

26 bales each 60 pcs white dorias No. 707 24 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 35 BALES BENGAL COTTON.

On TUESDAY, the 12th instant at 5 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Seth Mamraj Rambhagat at his godown at Victoria Bunder Colaba and on account and at the risk of Seth Vardhmar Jetsy.

35 Bales Bengal cotton.

AUCTION SALE OF 60 PACKAGES SUPERIOR, FINE, FANCY, ENGLISH DHOTEES.

On FRIDAY the 15th August, at 3-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Govindhas Tulsidas and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Runchordas Mathuradas and Co., of Shaik Memon Street.

20 Packages each about 200 pairs superior fine, fancy English Grey Dhotees quality of No. 501, number whatever may come. 8/10 yards 50 inches.

20 Packages each about 200 pairs superior fine, fancy English White Dhotees quality of No. 954, number whatever may come, 8/9 yards 45 inches.

20 Packages each about 200 pairs superior fine, fancy English Dhotees quality of No. 954, number whatever may come 8/10 yards 50 inches.

AUCTION SALE OF 63 BALES GINNED CHECKS.

On SATURDAY, the 16th August, 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Ramchander Rampratap and on account and at the risk of Seth Vallabhdas Chatrabhuj of Cawnpore.

11 bales each 60 pcs. Ginned Checks of the Currimbhoy Mills, No. 6115 54lbs.

10 bales each 60 pcs Ginned Checks of the Currimbhoy Mills, No. 6117, 54lbs.

16 bales each 60 pcs Ginned Checks of the Fazulbhoy Mills, No. 712 54lbs.

10 bales each 60 pcs Ginned Checks of the Pearl Mills, No. 1931 54lbs.

11 bales each 60 pcs. Ginned Checks of the Crescent Mills, No. 5105 54lbs.

11 bales each 60 pcs. Ginned Checks of the Crescent Mills, No. 5107 54lbs.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay 9th August, 1919.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE
OF
SILKS & SILK NOVELTIES
WORTH
Rs. 200000
RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR REAL BARGAINS
ALL STOCK TO BE CLEARED AWAY
AT
ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.
AHMED E. ESAALI
SILK MERCER
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

INVESTORS
BUY YOUR 1945-55 LOAN THROUGH US.
We supply you funds on your paying proper margin
We also offer you many other advantages.
PRABHAKAR SHILOTRI & CO., LD.
BANKERS,
109, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF MATCHES.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Clive Cross Lane near Dana Bunder Bridge in the godown of Messrs. Abdul Aziz and Bros., by order of Messrs. Abdoola Alla Rakhia and Co and on account and risk of Noor Mahomed Dossa:—

70 cases Japanese Tadtadi (Phosphorous) matches.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On TUESDAY, the 26th August, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Beryl House", Woodhouse Road, Fort, opposite the Convent, very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture, consisting of dining room tables, chairs, sideboards, and tumb-waiters, by Benjamin, very rich crystal cut glassware, "Worcester", "Colport" and "Crown Derby" dinner set, breakfast and tea sets, rich drawing room Chesterfield sofa, lined with black satin by Roberts, easy chairs, and cabinets, by Wimbridge, rich coloured fruits in frames rich carpets, one very handsome nearly new and specially ordered out ebonized semi-grand piano by Rud. Ibach, Sohn, and one pianola (Phonola), with 166 rollers by Hufeld, one revolving top writing table, high back easy chairs, and teapoys by Roberts, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs by Devji Canji, one English solid mahogany, travelling chest of drawers, combined with writing desk, hand and foot sewing machine, gown and cloth presses, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, electric table lamps, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

The property of Lt.-Col. W. H. Dickinson, I.M.S.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay, 11th August, 1919.

MODY & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS
Medows Street, Fort opposite New Share Bazaar.

AUCTION SALE OF 9 CASES SHUTTLES.

Messrs. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of August, 1919 at 3 p.m., (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Medows Street opposite the New Share Bazar, by order of Messrs. Suzuki and Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. V. F. Hirjee and Co.,

Ex. s.s. Toyo Maru.
5 cases 106 "Degen Shuttles size 14½."
Ex. s.s. "Tenshin Maru.
4 cases 96 dozen shuttles size 14½."

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the belance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery of within 4 days.

MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

SALE BY AUCTION

J. S. MODY & CO.
20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Good opportunity to Merchants and Private buyers of Perfumery, Provisions, Oilmans Stores and Patent Medicines

Auction Sale of the entire stock in trade of Toilet requisites, Perfumery, Provisions, Oilman Stores, Patent Medicines and Furniture, of the old and well-known firm of Messrs. M. P. Hukimji and Co., opposite the Clock Tower in Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 13th day of August 1919, and the following days at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Bazar Gate Street, Fort, the stock in trade of Messrs. M. P. Hukimji and Co. of Bazar Gate Street who close their business on account of other engagements comprising:—

Scents, soaps, lotions, hair oils of well-known makers, tea, coffee, patent medicines, Eau-de-quinine, Eau-de-cologne of Rexnad and Price, quinine tablets, provisions oilman stores etc.

Furniture:—Glass door sliding cabinets, tables, chairs, show-cases, glass and panel door cupboards, counters, big counter cabinets with glass etc., cash-register machine in working order etc., etc.

The above goods are on view

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th August, 1919.

SOAPS. CANDLES &c.
We keep large stocks of famous English BAR SOAPS, CARTOON SOAPS and TOILET SOAPS, manufactured by Messrs. William Gossage and Sons Ltd., and Joseph Crosfield and Sons, Ltd., also of Candles of different sizes and manufactures and of Chemicals, such as SODA BICARBONATE, SODA ASH, SILICATE SODA, CAUSTIC SODA, BISCARBONATE SODA, CARBONATE ALKALI, SALAMAC, etc. For Price List, apply to:—

MESSRS. AHMED HUSEIN & CO.
Khadak, Mandvi Post, BOMBAY.

WANTED.
WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant." Indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 208. Price Rs. 1-14. Liberal commission to Agents and Booksellers. Please apply to S. A. SUBRAMANIAM, 32, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—
ONE ANNA PER WORD.
Minimum charge for each advtrtisement is Re. 1.
PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.
The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of food faith
BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.
Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words 'Apply Box No. . . Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," ' to be paid for by the Advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.
Names and address of Advertisers will not be divulged to enquiries, who must answer advertisements by letter.
Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.
Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . . Advertisemen Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle." 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietors, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

BUILDINGS—Land and Buildings FOR SALE to suit your requirements are offered by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO: Unique in the East. Specialists in Shorthand and Typewriting tuition. Prospectus Post free. Opp. Whiteaways, 281, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford Cars. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), Ltd. Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 767. Telegram "Autoford."

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAPITAL DROPS.—Best for Cholera, Dysentary, Diarrhoea, Dyspepsia, Colic, etc., etc., etc. Prise Rs. 1/4 per Phial KING & CO., Hyderabad Dn. Agent. HEERALAL MOLJEE & CO., Shamset Street, Bombay. 3681

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—Experienced DOOR KEEPERS and USHERS. Apply personally ROYAL OPERA HOUSE. 3881

WANTED.—A GRADUATE, who can teach French and Science, failing that one who can teach either French or Science. Apply MANAGER, I. P. Mission High School, Ahmedabad. 3875

WANTED—GENERAL BROKERS for Local and Moffusil for the Diamond Bankers Ltd., on pay or commission. See or apply to the AGENTS, 18, Churchgate Street, Bombay. 3627

WANTED.—An experienced BILL COLLECTOR with a guarantee of Rs. 2,000. Apply stating pay, to Box No. 934, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3871

THE B. D. PETIT PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.—WANTED.—A qualified PARSEE HOUSE SURGEON for this Institution. Apply: HONORARY SECRETARY. 3879

WANTED.—A LADY TELEPHONE OPERATOR for the office of the Asst. Director of Supplies and Transport (Embarkation), on Rs. 60, per mensem. Intending candidates should apply personally to the undersigned with applications in their own handwriting and original testimonials in their possession, if any. (Sd.) O. G. EDWARDS, Captain, for Asst. Director of S. & T. (Embn.), No. 3 Shed, Alexandra Docks, Bombay. 3895

WANTED by a large Insurance Company, an experienced GENERAL MANAGER at Head Office to conduct all Insurance business including Life, Marine, Fire, Accident, etc. A very substantial salary offered with excellent prospects. Only men with vast knowledge need apply. Applications treated in the strictest confidence. Apply Box No. 886, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3354

WANTED—A NURSERY GOVERNESS. European, for a Mahomedan family residing at Malabar Hill to assist a lady in taking care of children. Must be of cheerful disposition and be able to teach up to fifth standard. A good needlewoman having some knowledge of nursing and music much preferred. Apply immediately Box No. 918, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3744

WANTED.—ONE STENOTYPIST on Rs. 150/ to Rs. 170/ per mensem and one fast TYPIST on Rs. 100/ per mensem for the office of the Assistant Director of Supplies and Transport (Embarkation). Qualified candidates with previous experience should apply to the undersigned with application in their own handwriting and original testimonials in their possession, if any. (Sd.) O. G. EDWARDS, Captain, for Asst. Director of S. & T. (Embn.) No. 3 Shed Alexandra Docks, Bombay. 3807

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—An experienced DRAFTSMAN on Rs. 80. Apply with testimonials to A. C. R. E., KARACHI, KARACHI BRIGADE. 3894

WANTED.—An experienced MANAGER for a first class Theatre Bar. Apply Box No. 938, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3880

WANTED—An Expert in ACCOUNTANCY. Apply with testimonials to HIS HIGHNESS THE CHHATRAPATI MAHARAJA-SAHEB of Kolhapur, Diwan's Office, Kolhapur. 3803

WANTED.—CANVASSERS to secure advertisers and Subscribers for the Encyclopaedic Directory Co. Apply immediately, CHIEF AGENT, 327, Hornby Road, Bombay. 3776

WANTED.—A CLERK, knowing Gujrati as well as English Accounts. One having knowledge of typewriting preferred. Salary according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 940, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3885

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Experienced ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, who can thoroughly investigate and report on the proposals of electrifying towns. Good prospects salary according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 927, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3808

WANTED—Two ARTS GRADUATES in Mathematics and Economics to work as probationers in our office. Honorarium Rs. 60 per mensem. Apply to PRABHAKAR SHILOTRI & CO., LTD., 109, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 3839

WANTED.—A SUB-EDITOR for "Deshopkarak" well versed in Hindi, Urdu and English. Pay from Rs. 50 to 100. According to qualifications. Apply to the MANAGER, AMRITDHARA, Lahore. 3840

WANTED—AGENTS to purchase and introduce everywhere, the Indian "Stag Brand" Sterine Candles, etc., on monthly remunerations (Rs. 50 and upwards). For full particulars, apply with Rs. 15, for one case of the aforesaid candles, etc., to Messrs SHRI RAMCHANDRA & CO., Girgaon Back Road, Bombay. 3796

WANTED—For the Office of the CONSULTING SURVEYOR TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY, POONA, A young GRADUATE in Civil Engineering with experience of Surveying, Levelling and Construction work on a salary of Rs. 100 to Rs. 125, per mensem, according to qualifications with prospects of promotion and permanency. Applications stating age and experience must reach the office before the 15th instant. G. B. SOPARKAR, L.C.E., Ag. Consulting Surveyor to the Government of Bombay, Poona, 5th August, 1919. 3724

WANTED

WANTED—Rs. 1,25,000 to Rs. 1,50,000 immediately on mortgage of a very paying concern. Apply stating rate of interest required to Box No. 931, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3852

WANTED to purchase.—OLD SHARE BAZAR BROKERS CARD. Communicate with particulars stating price to Box No. 985, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3873

WANTED on HIRE—A first-class BUNGALOW, site on Chaupaty, Colaba, New Marine Lines, Napean Sea Road, Ridge Road will be preferred. See personally OCHHAVLAL AMBALAL JEWELLER, Kalbadevi Road, Tele. No. 2752. 3882

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—AUSTRALIAN WILLOW HIDE for uppers of high class Boots and Shoes. Apply to Messrs. N. K. LAUD & CO., 29, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. 3827

SENDS—GARDEN SEEDS.—Fresh stock of English vegetable and flower seeds, just received. Send for free price list. PESTONJI P. POCHA & SONS, 8, Napier Road, Poona. 3816

FOR SALE.—New 18in. Marshall Grinding Mill new 10 H.P. A.C. ELECTRIC MOTOR. A Coffee Roster machine. Iron Tank 400 gallon capacity. THE ORIENTAL IRON & ELECT. WORKS, Kumbharwada, 6th Lane, Gol Pitha. 3777

FOR SALE—A large quantity of ENGLISH CAST IRON MILL GUTTERS, 10 in. by 12in., in lengths of 5 to 6 feet and 3/8 in. thickness, most suitable for factories and similar constructions. Particulars from W. B. THAKUR & CO., 321, Hornby Road, Fort. 3832

SANSKRIT RAJA-MARGA, or the ROYAL ROAD TO SANSKRIT GRAMMAR, Vol. I (by Rajaram Sastri, Girgaon) treating fully the course for St. IVth and .Vth in a wonderfully easy and systematic way. 3622

FOR SALE—Valuable BUILDING SITES at Peddar Road in plots of convenient sizes varying from 1,500 to 2,500 square yards. Apply CAPTAIN & VAIDYA, 121, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 3763

IN pleasure of Peace being signed we will sell our Chicago Long Distance Magneto Telephones and Columbia Dry Cells at special reduced prices up to the end of September, 1919. Call for complete Catalogue and prices. CHICAGO TELEPHONE SUPPLY CO., P. O. Box 459, Hornby Road, Bombay. Telegrams: "CHIPHONE BOMBAY." 8

FOR SALE—AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY FOR TAILORS—Secondhand SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, in thorough working order at tempting prices. Apply sharp to BHAWOO KASHINATH & Co.'s Clothing Factory, Khetwadi Back Road, below Native General Library. 3883

ALL modern offices use the D. Gestetner's Duplicator. It saves Money—Time. Are you using one? If so, get your sundries, papers pen, inks now from The BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. M

JUST arrived direct from the best English manufacturers.—Files, Inkstands, Account Books, Inks, Fountain and Stylo pens, wrapping papers, etc., etc., THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. M

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES.—The best Kulu. Trees selected from the Royal Nurseries, Maidstone, Kent. The Manali Orchards are the highest in the Kulu Valley and entirely under European supervision, 9lbs. Nett for Rs. 5., all charges included by parcel post, CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O., Kulu, Kangra. 3063

FOR SALE.

HUDSON, four Cylinder, fully liscensed as Taxi with four new tyres. Owner giving up. Apply Box No. 924, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3794

FOR SALE—Outright sale of second-hand books on all subjects at prices never dreamt of. From 9th August, 1919. JAMAL RATANSHI, opposite Kandevadi, Girgaum Backroad. 3850

TO BE LET;

TO BE LET from 16th September next Large STABLE situate at No. 6 Morland Road, Byculla, at present occupied by Messrs. Sulemaa Mirza & Co. Apply to Messrs. CAPTAIN & VAIDYA, Solicitors, 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. 3797

TO LET—A decent and airy BUNGALOW with out-houses at Narayan Dabholker Road; available immediately. Apply GOVINDLAL SHIVLAL MOTILAL, Malabar Hill. 3812

PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS are inserted at the following rates:—
Included also are Government and Shipping Notices, Company Prospectus, Tenders, etc.

	Per inch.
First insertion	Rs. 6-0
Second insertion	Rs. 3-8
Third insertion	Rs. 3-0
Four insertion	Rs. 2-8
Fifth and subsequent	Rs. 2-0
Minimum charge	Rs. 6-0

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

COAL SPECIAL INDENT SYSTEM.

IT has been decided to continue the Coal Special Indent System as far as Collieries located on the E. I. Railway in the Jherria, Raneegunge and Giridih Coalfields and Collieries located on the B. N. Railway in the Jherria, Bokharo-Jherria, Radhanagar and Chowrassie Coalfields are concerned.

On and from the 15th August, 1919, therefore, wagons will only be allotted to these Collieries against duly authorised Coal Special Indents. Arrangements are being made for the necessary Certifying Authorities and a further communication in this connection will issue in due course. In the meantime existing Coal Special Indents will be acted upon. In cases where Special Supplies authorised against Coal Special Indents have been completed they will, where necessary be revived or fresh Special Indents will be passed by this office for short periods on application. All such applications should be made to the undersigned and should quote the number of the Special Indent in question and reference to the Railway Coal Manager's letter authorising the original Special Supply.

F. C. LEGGE,
Coal Transportation Officer.
7, Council House Street, Calcutta,
4th August, 1919. 3831

SALE NOTICE.

ON THURSDAY, the 4th September, 1919, an AUCTION SALE of Forest Coupes, Teak and Khair trees in private lands and minor Forest Produce in the Savantvadi State will be held at 12 noon precisely at the Residency.

The list of coupes, etc., can be had on application.

W. G. PEREIRA,
Chief Forest Officer,
Savantvadi. 3896

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY.

FOR SALE.

FREEHOLD LANDED PROPERTY, 3,000 square yards, with two large frontages on two big roads, very central for Theatre, Cinema, Shops, Residence, etc.
Apply Box No. 865, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3463

AUCTION SALE OF OLD LOOMS CASTING.

ON account and at the risk of VORA JIVAJI SALOOBHAI, Old Looms Casting at the HINDOOSTAN SPG. & WG. MILLS, Co., Ltd., situated at Jacob Circle, will be sold at the Mill by Public Auction on Friday, the 15th August, 1919, at 4 p.m. (B. T.).

The conditions of Sale will be read at the time of auction.

For the Hindoostan Spg. & Wg. Mills Co., Ltd.

(Sd.) THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & Co.,
3843 Secretaries and Treasurers.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE LAND (330 sq. yds.) near Gol Pitha, corner of Khetwadi Back Road and 2nd Lane, oppo. Lahiri Bldg., good for Garage, Factory, Shops, etc..
Apply: BOMBAY DAIRY CO.,
85, Lamington Road,
Bombay, No. 7. 3464

NOTICE.

TO ALL to whom it may concern I, BHIKHA KHUSHAL, of Bombay, Hindu, residing at Abdul Rehman Street, do hereby give notice that I have been solely carrying on the business of cleaning seeds, etc., under the name of Bhikha Khushal from the 1st of July, 1919, at No. 178 180 at the junction of Kalyan Street and Argyle Road, Dana Bunder, Mandvi, and that no other person or persons has or have any right, title, interest or claim in my said business.

BHIKHA KHUSHAL
Bombay, 7th August, 1919. 3826

PUBLIC NOTICE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—(1) 9,000 square yards of FREEHOLD LAND with large BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill. (2) 900 square yards of FREEHOLD LAND with 2 BUILDINGS in Fort. Vicinity of Presidency Banks. Particulars to Principals only on application to Box 941, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3892

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED that on the occasion of the Cocoanut Fair on MONDAY, the 11th instant, the following roads will be temporarily reserved for public purposes from 2-30 p.m. to 8 p.m.:—

Hornby Road, Cruickshank Road, Waudby Road, Bastian Road, Murzban Road, Churchgate Street between Queen's Road and Mayo Road.

No vehicles will be allowed to proceed towards the Victoria Terminus via the following roads:—

Cruickshank Road, Waudby Road, Bastian Road, Murzban Road.

Vehicular traffic from Crawford Market going south should proceed along Hornby Road round Victoria Place (Bhatia Bag), again along Hornby Road to Flora Fountain.

North going traffic will proceed along Hornby Road and Cruickshank Road.

This order is made under sub-section (4) of Section 23 of Act IV of 1902.

F. C. GRIFFITH,
Acting Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office:
Bombay, 7th August, 1919. 3878

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

I, the undersigned hereby announce that Mr. MAGANLAL BHAGWANDAS MUGUMDAR, who was admitted as a partner in my firm of N. G. SHAW and Co., has retired from my partnership from the 6th of June, 1919, and since then he has no concern in any way with my said firm.

NAKRABHAI JUTHABHAI.
3821

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS from men who have passed the Matriculation, Government School Final, European High School, the Full Senior Commercial Examination of the London Chamber of Commerce or the Cambridge Senior Local Examination, are invited for temporary appointments on Rs. 30 plus Rs. 7-8-0 war allowance per mensem, in the office of the Accountant General Bombay. On admission, the applicants will have to produce the following certificates:—

1. Certificate (in original) of age, stating the date and place of birth.
2. Copy of certificate of having passed the examination referred to in the application.
3. Certificates (in original) of good moral character from two gentlemen of position, preferably Gazetted Officers of Government on the active or retired list, or non-official gentlemen of similar standing.

The applications should be addressed to the undersigned.

M. S. MUZUMDAR,
Asstt. Accounts Officer.
Accountant General's Office,
Bombay, 9th August, 1919. 3890

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the right of retail vend of foreign liquors for consumption on the premises, for each shop separately except Priviliged Foreign Liquor "On" shops, Hotels and Refreshment Rooms in the Town and Island of Bombay for the period of eighteen months commencing from the 1st October 1919, will be sold by public auction at the Town Hall at 12 noon (S. T.) on Thursday the 28th August 1919.

The conditions of sale and the form of license, etc., can be seen at the office of the Assistant Collector of Excise, Town Custom House, Bombay, on any working day during office hours.

P. B. HAIGH,
Collector of Bombay.
Bombay, 22nd July, 1919. 3608

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received in the office of the undersigned on FRIDAY, the 15th August, 1919, up to 1 o'clock p.m. (S. T.), for the construction of the following buildings in the compound of the Railway Police Chawls, Dadar, Bombay:—

(1) Quarters for 4 Indian Sub-Inspectors block I.
(2) Quarters for 4 Indian Sub-Inspectors block II.
(3) Gymnasium.
(4) Block containing 3 store rooms, a quarter guard room and office, etc.
(5) Armourer's shop.
(6) Magazine.

The value of work will be about Rs. 66,000. The Chief Engineer, Roads and Buildings, reserves the right to reject any tender or tenders and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any tender. Tender forms will be issued on payment of the usual fees during office hours either on personal application or by duly authorized agents, but no forms will be issued on the day the tender is to be received.

Earnest money amounting to Rs. 3,300 three thousand, three hundred, only, in cash or in Government Promissory Notes, according to the present market value (cheques will not be accepted) should accompany each tender. Security deposit as mentioned in the tender form will be received from the Contractor whose tender will be accepted.

The drawings, specifications, etc., of the work can be seen during office hours, viz. 11 a.m. to 5 p.m., at the office of the undersigned.

S. V. RAJADHYAKSHA, L.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 8th August, 1919 3868

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MOOSAJI ESUFALLY MALLA, KADERBHAI ESUFALLY MALLA, HAMJABHAI ESUFALLY MALLA and HASONALLY ESUFALLY MALLA, have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said properties, by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim or interest and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuages, tenements standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Ville Parle, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, Taluka Salsette, District Thana, admeasuring 2,263 square yards or thereabouts, bearing Survey Nos. 19, 19 and 19 and Pot No. 19, Varkus 2 and 2, and known as Original Plot No. 86 and Final Plot No. 81, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by Final Plots Nos. 80, 85 and 86, on or towards the East by the proposed New Public Road and beyond that by Final Plot No. 79, on or towards the South by Final Plot No. 83 and on or towards the West by Final Plot No. 84.

Dated this 9th day of August, 1919.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3889

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HAJI GULAM MAHOMED AJAM has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest thereto or therein or in or to any part thereof either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust or otherwise however, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or interest and the same, if any, will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent tenure land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the East side of Kazisyed Street in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 264 square yards or thereabout be the same a little more or less and registered by the Collctor of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 676 and 676, New Nos. 6371 and 6372, Old Survey Nos. 421 and 422 and New Survey No. 2598 and 2/2598 and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward Nos. 1423 and 1422, Street Nos. 93-99 and 91, 93 and bounded, on or towards the North by the property of Hafizabai, on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage on or towards the South by the property of Cursondas Natha and on or towards the West by the said Kazisyed Street.

Dated this 8th day of August, 1919.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
3877 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ARYAN CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY have contracted to sell absolutely to my clients, EBRAHIM ESSAK MOTIWALLA, ABDUL LATIFF EBRAHIM MOTIWALLA and ABDUL AZIZ EBRAHIM MOTIWALLA the property described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claim thereto or any part thereof by way of mortgage, charge, gift, inheritance, maintenance, survivorship, lease, lien or otherwise, howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office at No. 6, Girgaum Back Road, Karamsi Damji Building, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax tenure land since redeemed together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon situate, lying and being at Bhandarwada Road, Dadar, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 560.25 sq. yds. or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 183, New No. C/3819 Old Survey No. 309, and New Survey No. 1B/1557 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 4582 (2) and Street No. 341A and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by the said Bhandarwada Road, on or towards the West by the property of the Bombay Municipality, on or towards the North by the property of Naraven Harishchandra and on or towards the South by the property of Parwatibai Juggonnath Mahatre.

Dated this 1st day of August, 1919.

D. M. DARU,
3872 Purchasers' Vakil.

NOTICE.

RE: SALE OF AN IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT MAHIM.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. BAPALAL MANEKLAL MADHIWALLA has contracted to sell the property belonging to him and described in the Schedule hereto to our client.

Any person having claim or interest by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, share, easement or otherwise to or affecting the said property or any part thereof is hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned at their office at No. 3, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the matter will be completed without any regard to any such claim or interest as aforesaid and all such claims, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE

All that piece or parcel of vacant Forasland or ground situate at Upper Mahim in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 500 square yards or thereabouts being the South West Corner of the portion of the whole piece of land containing 2920 square yards and which is adjacent to the property of Mr. J. D. Gogate and which said whole piece of land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New No. 13019 and New Survey No. 1-2/174 and by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 5557 and Street No 35 and which said piece of land is bounded as follows: that is to say, on the East by the portion of the land of the vendor, on the South and west by a passage and on the North by the property of J. D. Gogate.

Dated this 31st day of July, 1919.

PANDIA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3840

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client has contracted to purchase from Mr. MAGANLAL JEKISONDAS PATEL the property described below:—

All persons having any claim or claims against the said property by way of mortgage, charge, lease, lien, inheritance, trust, gift, sale, easement, or otherwise howsoever, or any objection or objections to the sale, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 5, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise all such claims, if any, will be deemed to have been waived and the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claims or objections.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuges tenements or buildings standing thereon situate, lying and being at Parel Road, in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 132 6/9 square yards, i.e., one hundred and thirty-two and six-ninths square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 65, New No. 7383, Old Survey No. 1557 and New Survey No. 1026 and by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward, Ward No. 3037, Street Nos. 182, 184 and 186 and which said premises are bounded on or towards the East by Bhendy Bazar, Parel Road, on or towards the West formerly by a passage common to the premises now under description and to the premises formerly belonging to Haji Noorbhoy and now by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Shahabuddin Toongakar and now of Keshavji Devkaran and on or towards the South by the property formerly of Mahomed Kassum Khidder, then of Seeripare Kutchra and now of Adamji Peerbhai and Sons.

Dated this 6th day of August, 1919.

JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
5, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.
3881

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 231 of 1906.

Bai PARSON, widow of Jiwa Kachra, deceased, Hindu Inhabitant, of Palanpur, in the Territory of His Highness the Dewan of Palanpur, now temporarily residing at Vithalwadi, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff

vs.

(1) HATHIBHAI ISHWARBHAI, (2) VALIALJIBHAI NAHALCHAND, (3) HIRALAL MANEKCHAND, (4) KALIDAS MANEKCHAND, (5) CHAMANLAL MANGALJIBHAI and (6) NAHALCHAND RALCHAND, all of them Hindu Inhabitants residing at Palanpur, in the Territory of His Highness the Dewan of Palanpur, merchants, who lately carried on business in Bombay in Co-partnership with each other as shroffs and commission agents in the name, style and firm of Valialjibhai Hathibhai, by means of their munim, Manekchand Gamanchand ..... Defendants.

THE sale of the right, title and interest of the 1st and 2nd defendants above-named, in the lands and premises attached herein, and advertised to take place on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of August, 1919, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), will be proceeded with on the premises situate on the East side of the Gulam Mohideen Damji Street at Nagdevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of August, 1919, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.).

For particulars vide the Sheriff's Proclamation, dated the 20th day of June, 1919, and published in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 23rd June, 1919, and in the "Sanj Vartaman" and "Dnyan Prakash" of the 29th and 30th July, 1919, respectively.

Dated this 6th day of August, 1919.

COWASJEE JEHANGIR,
Ag. Sheriff of Bombay.
Messrs. MANCHERSHAW & NARMADASHANKER,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
3888

NOTICE.

NOTICE OF SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS "GILBERT BUILDINGS" AT CHOWPATTY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that NANABHOY HORMASJI MODI, Esquire, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client, Mr. NUSSEY MONJI. All persons having or claiming any right, title, interest, claim or demand whatsoever in, to, against or in respect of the said property or any part thereof, by way of inheritance, sale, purchase, gift, bequest, devise, partition, mortgage, charge, trust, lease, possession, maintenance, lien, easement or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the purchase will be completed without reference to such rights or claims and the same, if any, will be treated as having been waived and abandoned.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land situate at Chowpatty in the Walkeshwar Division of D Ward, in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one thousand seven hundred and twenty square yards or thereabouts, known as Plot No. 11 on the Chowpatty Estate of the Board of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 7298, together with the messuages, tenements, buildings and premises thereon known as Gilbert Buildings, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 2447 (11), Street No. 357, and which premises are bounded on the North by Babulnath First Cross-Road, on the East by Plot No. 10, on the South by Babulnath Second Cross-Road and on the West by Babulnath Road and are in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 9th day of August, 1919.

MALVI, MODY, RANCHODDAS & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3887

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AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT at 9-30

Maurice E. Bandman presents the

BANDMAN OPERA CO.

In the latest London Musical Successes

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 "TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT"

BOMBAY'S PARTICULAR FAVOURITE

Plans for To-night's attractions at the Theatre. Seats booked by Telephone No. 288 must be taken up before 9-15 p. m.

THE EMPIRE

SPECIAL MATINEE To-day at 4-30 p. m.

To-day at 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

FRANK KEENAN

AS "MATHIAS" IN

"THE BELLS"

The first and only picturization of this World-Famous Drama which has run continuously for nearly 50 years on the speaking stage.—First produced in Paris in 1869—by SIR HENRY IRVING in London in 1871—by every actor of note ever since—now immortal-ized on the Screen in 1918 by America's greatest character actor.

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Note Time.—Tue., Thurs. and Fri. 3 Shows at 6-45, 8-15 and 10. Saturday 1 Show at 6-45. Sunday 2 Shows at 8-15 and 10. Mon. and Wednes, 1 Show at 6-45.

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Two Special Shows TO-DAY Monday the 11th inst. at 3-30 and 5 p. m.

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"THE LIGHTNING RAIDER"

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PEARL WHITE

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Featuring

MOLLY KING

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THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 10.

The depression ha smoved from Allahabad to Cawnpore, but there has been a general decrease in the rainfall, Agra and Mussooree being the only stations in Northern India at which more than three inches rainfall occurred yesterday. Both monsoon currents are weaker than they have been during the last few days. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Orissa, United Provinces and Malabar and local in Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur Bihar, East Rajputana east Central India, Central Provinces and Mysore. A few falls have also occurred in the Punjab Konkhan, Bombay Deccan and on the North Madras coast.

The principal amounts are:—Tavoy two inches; Moulmein six; Bassein three; Kyak-pyu and Akyab four; Maymyo one; Mandalay a half; Saugor Island two; False Point and Cawnpore three; Jhansi one; Agra five Mainpuri one and a half Meerut and Mukhteshwar two; Bareilly a quarter; Mussoorie four; Chakrata one; Delhi a half; Montagomery three-quarters: Jaipur a half; Belgaum a quarter and Mangalore a half.

Forecast: No large change.

WEATHER REPORT.

S S Griqua, Captain A W Wooster, arrived here from Hull, weather experienced during voyage, moderate monsoon.

S S Hein, Captain A Eriksen, arrived here from Aden, weather experienced during the voyage, strong W. S.-W. and S.-W. wind.

S S Linga, Captain H M Cutbush, arrived here from Karachi weather experienced during the voyage, strong monsoon and heavy seas.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 8th August 1919.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p. m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.710 Inch.
Temperature of Air	80.6 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.9 "
Dew Point	75.8 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.848 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10)	9.8 "
Maximum temperature of Air	83.1 "
Minimum do.	78.4 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW,W.WSW.
Movement of Wind	303 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.23 Inche
Total fall during month	1.88 "
Do. do. year	49.83 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 9th..	0.03 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Sill.
	Aug.	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Sat.	9	m 10 13	26 6	9 m 3 8	17 6
		9 46a	25 1	4 9a	19 9
Sun.	10	m 10 48	27 4	10 m 3 53	16 9
		10 34a	26 0	4 48a	18 10
Mon.	11	m 11 21	28 0	11 m 4 35	16 2
		11 18a	26 9	5 28a	18 2
Tues.	12	m 11 58	28 6	12 m 5 1>	15 9
				5 56a	17 2
Wed.	13	m 0 0	27 5	13 m 5 54	15 7
		0 26a	28 10	6 28a	16 6
Thur.	14	m 0 41	27 10	14 m 6 22	15 10
		1 0a	28 10	7 2a	16 1
Fri.	15	m 1 24	27 11	15 m 7 11	16 4
		1 36a	28 7	7 39a	15 11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Aug 9 (Saturday	Sunrise 6h. 18m.	Sunset 7h.	11m.
" 10 (Sunday)	" 6h. 18m.	" 7h.	10m.
" 11 (Monday)	" 6h. 16m.	" 7h.	13m.
" 12 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 19m.	" 7h.	9m.
" 13 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 19m.	" 7h.	8m.
" 14 (Thursday	" 6h. 19m.	" 7h.	8m.
" 15 (Friday)	" 6h. 20m.	" 7h.	7m.

Phases of the Moon:—

First Quarter	4d.	1h.	41-5m. a.m.
Full Moon	11d.	11h.	9-5m. p.m.
Last Quarter	19d.	9h.	26-1m. p.m.
New Moon	25d.	9h.	7-1m. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 9th August, 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Ambala reports 0.17in. of rain. Skies have clearer at Multan and Lahore, but are moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in the extreme north. Day temperature is moderately below normal in the west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Mainpuri reports 0.18in., Jhansi 3.3lin., Cawnpore 0.64in. and Allahabad 1.34in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded in the north and are moderately or heavly clouded over the rest of the division. Day temperature has risen generally in Rajputana, but is still in defect at Ajmer and Mount Abu.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Central Provinces.—Heavy rain has fallen in the north of the division; Jubbulpore has had 5.80in., Saugor 3.13in., and Hoshangabad 0.45in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is generally below normal, the deficiency being greatest in the northern districts.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.20in., Ratnagiri 0.53in., Mormugao 0.70in. and Karwar 0.38in. Skies are heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.43in. of rain and Nizamabad 0.42in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is below normal in south Hyderabad. Day temperature is in defect at Belgaum.

General Remarks.—The depression from the Bay is situated this morning between Allahabad and Jubbulpore and has caused nearly general and locally heavy rain in the United Provinces and the north of the Central Provinces, but appears to be weakening. Outside the area inuenced by it, rainfall has been practically confined to the west coast where it has been nearly general. A few showers are reported from the east Punjab, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. Day temperature is low in the Central Provinces and the west Punjab.

Rainfall may extend into the south-east Punjab, east Rajputana and Central India West.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 8th August, 1919.

The depression has moved from Calcutta to Hazaribagh and has caused moderate rainfall to the south of its track. There has been an increase of rainfall in the Peninsula and the Punjab. Rainfall has been nearly general in Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the east of the United Provinces, Central India, the Central Provinces and on the west coast of the Peninsula, and local in Lower Burma, Bihar, the east and north Punjab, the North-west Frontier Province and Mysore. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, Assam, the west of the United Provinces, Kashmir, Gujarat, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Tavoy two inches; Moulmein one and a half; Kyaukpyu three; Bhamo a half; Dibrugarh two; Cherrapunji, Cox's Bazar, Chittagong three; Darjiling two; Burdwan one and a half; False Point three; Cuttack two; Sambalpur, Chaibasa one and a half; Ranchi five; Hazaribagh two; Daltongonj three; Benares one and a half; Mussooree three; Chakrata one and a half; Murree four; Simla one; Sialkot a half; Cherat three-quarters; Sutna two; Pendra three; Seoni a quarter; Gulbarga a half.

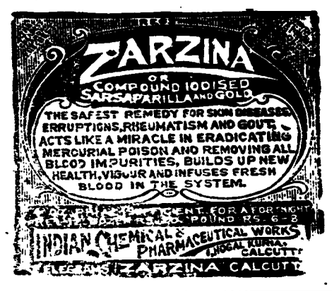
OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON SATURDAY, THE 9th OF AUG 1919.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 hr.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	100.0	87.1	80	0	0	0
Do (8th)	99.2	88.0	64	0	0	0
Jask	95.5	84.7	94	0	0	—0.09
Muskat	90.9	85.2	84	0	0	—0.16
Do. (8th)	--	--	--	--	--	--
PUNJAB—						
Multan	95.8	81.5	74	..	6.12	+2.70
Rawalpindi	85.0	74.4	92	0.02	24.61	+12.30
Lahore	88.6	79.5	80	..	13.12	+5.54
Hissar	97.6	80.1	66	..	3.52	—3.21
Ambala	93.8	81.7	87	0.17	16.32	+2.85
Delhi	92.0	81.5	76	..	6.32	—3.23
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	91.8	78.1	89	0 18	12.73	+0.01
Mainpuri	86.6	74.2	93	3.31	33.10	+13.41
Jhansi	86.8	74.8	87	0.94	10.51	—1.08
Cawnpore	88.4	77.1	83	1.34	21.02	+2.1.
Allahabad						
SIND & RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobanad	104.5	84.0	67	..	0.20	—1.48
Karachi	84.7	79.4	90	..	1.75	—2.82
Ajmer	92.8	74.6	87	..	8.71	—2.21
Jaipur	89.0	76.2	86	..	11.52	—0.84
Kotah	88.0	78.0	79	..	12.3	—2.18
Mount Abu	67.5	63.2	97	0.05	46.75	+12.14
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	86.0	77.1	85	..	5.33	—4.35
Dwarka	85.7	78.7	85	..	5.00	—5.04
Veraval	80.6	77.8	89	0.01	7.53	—5.09
Rajkot	88.2	78.0	78	..	19.40	+1.13
Bhavnagar Para	91.8	78.6	78	..	6.33	—5.89
Surat	89.8	76.0	86	0.02	27.01	—0.96
Ahmedabad	88.8	77.1	89	0.06	17.06	—2.35
Deesa	86.8	76.4	80	0.08	27.05	+12.94
Neemuch	82.7	72.5	87	..	16.07	+0.94
Indore	80.6	72.1	90	0.05	29.53	+10.53
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	74.7	71.9	93	5.80	41.53	+10.07
Saugor	76.2	71.6	98	3.13	26.18	+0.89
Hoasangabad	77.9	72.8	93	0.45	30.76	+3.14
Khandwa	84.0	74.1	84	0.05	16.64	—0.51
Akola	80.8	74.4	77	0.06	19.01	+1.53
Amraoti	83.4	73.0	75	..	13.11	—4.86
Nagpur	82.8	70.6	80	0.02	34.09	+7.88
Chanda	81.8	75.2	79	..	24.89	—3.31
Raipur	79.4	77.4	83	..	42.90	+15.76
KONKAN—						
Bombay	88.1	77.4	86	0.20	49.75	+1.53
Ratnagiri	83.5	79.9	83	0.53	69.60	—0.26
Marmugoa	86.4	..	88	0.70	56.84	—3.23
Karwar	82.5	75.7	82	0.38	80.72	—3.74
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	88.5	71.5	88	0 06	10.12	—0.29
Ahmednagar	85.1	70.7	75	..	8.98	—0.67
Poona	80.5	71.4	79	..	9.23	—4.55
Sholapur	86.8	71.8	70	0.00	11.21	+1.13
Bijapur	83.5	70.5	80	0.07	5.05	—1.33
Belgaum	71.9	66.8	94	0.43	23.53	—5.66
Aurangabad	82.9	70.0	88	0.03	10.08	—3.71
Nizamabad (Indur)	84.5	72.4	77	0.42	14.94	—3.97
Hyderabad	87.2	72.8	71	..	14.94	+2.16
MALABAR & CEYLON						
Mangalore	85.8	73.8	87	0.71	65.01	—17.17
Calicut	82.4	74.1	95	0.30	60.68	—11.01
Cochin	84.0	73.1	86	0.56	58.93	+2.33
Colombo	84.1	76.0	91	0.59	10.55	—3.48
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	94.5	79.3	68	..	12.85	+0.49
Bellary	88.3	73.7	63	0.02	2.25	—1.92
Cuddapah	91.5	79.4	69	..	14.17	+6.75
Madras	98.9	81.1	63	..	9.03	+1.94
Bangalore	78.2	66.8	91	..	8.38	+0.09
Coimbatore	86.6	71.2	80	..	2.71	—0.23
Trichinopoly	93.7	78.2	62	..	5.78	+2.41
Negapatam	93.7	80.2	74	..	8.07	+1.06

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 9th August, 1919, was 29.912 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F., In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 6.45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.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COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

Liverpool, Aug. 7th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.
Aug.	Not quoted
Sept.	19.71
Oct.	19 83
Nov.	2 .12
Dec.	20.29
Jan.	20.17
Feb.	Not quoted.
Mar.	20.23
April	Not quoted.
May	20.30

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

Liverpool, Aug. 8th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.
Aug.	18.76
Sept.	18.95
Oct.	19.16
Nov.	Not quoted
Dec.	19.29
Jan.	19.50
Feb.	Not quoted
Mar.	19.65
April	19.50
May	19.50

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 7th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	Mutilated.
,, Expet to Gteat Britain	5,000
,, ,, to Continent	2,000
Fiuture at New York Oct	30.90
,, ,, Jan.	30.96
,, ,, Mar.	30.95
Spot Cotton at New York	Not received.
,, Orlean	Mutilated.
Future at New Orleans Oct.	30.64
,, Jan.	30.50
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	22½
Demand Bills	4.32.00
Silver Commercial Bars	110

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Aug. 9.

On the New York closing cable of Thursday coming 130 points lower, the Marwadi bazar opened rasier at Rs. 540 for Fully Good Broach August, and after fluctuating between Rs. 542 and Rs. 538 declined to Rs. 532, a drop of Rs. 24 from yesterday's closing rate. The price then improved to Rs. 537, and after touching Rs. 535 advanced to Rs. 540. Further fluctuations followed between Rs. 535 and Rs. 537, the latter bring the rate at 4 p.m. The bazaar closed at Rs. 535. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 534, declining to Rs. 527, and after further changes closed as under.

Ready cotton has been quiet with little business passing.

The market will be closed on Monday for Cocoanut Day.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	August	526
Fully Good Bengal	September	407
Fine Oomras	September	480
Good Southerns	August	472
Good Southerns	Sept.-Oct.	482

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

SETTLEMENT RATES 9TH AUG. 1919.

		Rs.
Fully Good M.G. Broach	August	534
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	Sept.	415
Fine M.G. Oomras	Sept.	491
Good M.G. Southerns	August	492
,, ,,	Sept.-Oct.	492

RECEIPTS.

The following are receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 8th Aug. 1919.

Cotton	14,460	bales.
Wheat	4,034	Cwts.
Linseed	2,218	,,
Rape, etc.	1,645	,,
Gingellyseed	5,711	,,
Poppyseed	625	,,
Groundnuts	4,107	,,
Castorseed	3,325	,,
Rice	46,193	,,
Myrabollams	125	,,
Cottonseed	9,779	,,
Mowraseed	Nil	
Gram	784	,,
Jowar	167	,,
Maize	Nil	
Barley	Nil	

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Aug. 9th 6-0

	Ready	Bazaar Terms.	Rail Delivery.
		Rs. as. p.	Rs as. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-35		71 0 0	
,, ,, Cawnpore 70-30		70 0 0	
,, Karachi Bangla		70 0 0	
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi		20 0 0	
,, ,, Cawnpore		20 8 0	
,, Yellow Cawnpore		21 0 0	
Linseed Brown Bold		26 8 0	27 8 0
,, Thin		26 4 0	
Teelseed White 85-15		125 0 0	
,, Gajar 75-25		115 0 0	
,, Gajar 50-50		110 0 0	
,, Black		100 0 0	
Poppyseed, White		26 0 0	
Groundnuts		125 0 0	
Mowraseed		10 0 0	
Barley		42 0 0	
Castorseed		85 0 0	

BOMBAY CHINA AND YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 9th.

	Rate. Rs as p.
Davids No. 10	1 2 0
Shapurji No. 10½	1 1 0
Currimbhoy No. 12½	1 1 8
Light Houses No. 6½	0 13 0

A kind visit
will convince you what we can do for you.
THE ARYAN ELECTRO-PLATING WORKS
40-42 PICKEN ROAD,
KALBADEVI,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 9th:
Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1 7 31/32
Bank Demand	1 8 1/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s.	1 8 2/8
Fcs. Demand	278
American Dollars	278
Hongkong	216
Shanghai	330
Japan	132
Singapore	136

Market Steady.

These rates are unchanged from 9th to 11th day on ccount of Sunday or Hindoos-Narial-poor am Bank Holiday.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 9,

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 32-2-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/7 31/32.
D. D. on London 1/8 1/32.
Credit 3 Msd/a 1/8 3/16.
D. D. on France 266.
Credit 3 Msd/a 284/8.
T. T. on Japan 132.
60 D/st Japan Rs. 127.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 210/8.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 328-8.
D. D. on Singapore Rs. 136/8.
D. D. on New York Rs. 260.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 92.
5½ per cent. War Loan due 1920-22 100-8.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 82.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 92.
3½ per cent. Paper 68/4.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 80.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated 96.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 79.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 79.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 92.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91/8.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was closed owing to settlement.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, Aug. 9th.

				Total up-to-date.
Loan	Rs.	3,040-0	Rs.	90 630-0
Cash Certificates	,,	511-8	,,	2,12,929-0
Total		3,551-8	,,	3.03,559-0

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 9.

There was not much business passing in the jute share market, although prices remained fairly steady. There was not much demand for coal shares and in the miscellaneous section there was nothing of importance to report. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bengal Bhatdee 15-8, Bokaro Jherriah 9, East India 40, Kalapahari 25, Kuardi 31, Lakurka 55-8, Teeturia 20-12, North-Fest 40 prem, Samla Kendra 23.

Jute:—Auckland 560, Century 17-12, Howrah 51, Kamarhatty 1,010, Kanknarrah 885, Lansdowne 475, Lawrence 721, Reliance 53-8, Standard 725, Waverley 22.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Aerating Gas 200-8, Bengal Potteries 2-14 prem, Bengal Bridge and Bolt 7-8 prem, Cossipore Cotton Ginning 40-12,, Clive Engineering 4-12 prem, Dock Engineering 14-4, Indian Iron and Steel 55 prem, McGinley and Co. 11, Monarch Flour 12, Tata Industrial Bank 72 prem, Thornycroft (India), Ltd. 14-4.

Government Paper:—Three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 68-2 to Rs. 68-6, and small lots were done at Rs. 68-10 to Rs. 69.

THE SHARE BAZAR OUTLOOK.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—As a keen watcher of the movements in our Share Bazar, nothing has interested me so much as the gullibility of the share bazar gentry and their infinite capacity giving ear to every silly rumour of the moment. As an instance to the point, a broker whom I constantly meet rushed to my office two days ago, when there was a sharp fall in the values of some scrips, saying that the "mandi" had arrived "due to exchange." That the "mandi" had arrived was a mere question of fact and I did not deny it, but a little cross-examination showed that my friend could give but nebulous explanation of what he meant by "due to exchange." He could not tell me whether the fall was due to the contemplated rise or the lowering of exchange on neither of which he had definite information (and even if he did you cannot expect an unlearned broker to understand so difficult a matter as our exchange problem). The rumour vague and contradictory, though it be, was enough to give him a fright. A short time after another broker came to me and said that the fall was due to Excess Profits Tax being continued for the current year also. Now it happened that at that very moment I was struggling with the figures of a certain mill in whose shares speculation was lately most intense, and to my agreeable surprise I found that the Excess Profits Tax amount came to Rs. 640 whereas the Super Tax was a little over Rs. 5,000. Now according to the Regulations of the Excess Profits Tax Act, as between Excess Tax and Super Tax, that tax is to be paid whose amount is higher and the mill above referred to will thus escape the Excess Tax altogether and pay only Super Tax, which is itself very much less than the ordinary Income Tax. Many other Mill companies who are now preparing the statements as required by the New Profits Tax Act will I am sure shortly have the same agreeable experience. The public will soon discover that there was absolutely no warrant for their having made such a bogey of the Excess Profits Tax measure. It is only now that the Act is being studied and digested and as this process will go on, ignorant news mongers would not be able to frighten the public by holding forth the possibility of the recrudescence of the tax.

Some time ago, I had occasion to commend your correspondent who weekly writes on Share Bazar, topics, and I now take the opportunity to further endorse my appreciation of his highly valuable and accurate advice.

Knowing of the conditions of the Mill Industry from inside, I confidently look forward to still higher values in mill shares. Certain lines like Currimbhoy, Crescents, Indian Bleaching, Davids, Bombay Dyeing, Century, will see even higher rates ruling as some of them have not yet gone beyond the investor's limit.

Although we should not seek to benefit by the misfortunes of others, the labour crisis and the coal difficulty in England is as great a "teji" factor for mill shares as can be desired. It is virtually Protection for our industry. Nor is the outlook for industrials less gloomy. There is vast reconstruction work going on in Europe. In England alone, they are planning to have 1 million cottages and then the whole of Belgium and practically half of France is to be reconstructed. Nearer home we have a Governor who is bent upon housing the 300,000 mill population of Bombay. All this will mean an immense fillip to those industries connected with the building industry. There will soon arise a tremendous demand for cement, and I am of opinion that the end of the year will see phenomenal rises in the values of all our cement and engineering scrips,—Yours, etc.,

B. M. A.

Bombay, August, 7.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

August 9.

S S Seekonk—Ridgrway—New York—July 1.
S S Griqua—Wooster—Hull—June 4.
S S Hein—Eriksen—Aden—July 31.
S S Linga—Cutbush—Karachi—August 7.

DEPARTURES.

August 9.

S S Iran—Genouese—Jeddah.
S S City of Karachi—Brown—Liverpool via Karachi.
S S City of Hankow—Mason—Rangoon and Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances on Saturday:—

S S Kashger—Cockman—London.
S S Manora—Steadman—London.
S S Bankura—Beala—Persian Gulf.
S S Luabo—Oliver—Delagoabay.
S S Banca—Miller—Rangoon.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—

Steamer Reins for Liverpool, etc.
Steamer Isle of Lewis for Hull, etc.
Steamer Panayiotis for Hull, etc.
Steamer Banka for Bangkok, etc.

S S Seekonk:—The Shaw Wallace Coy's steamer Seekong, 5,784 tons, Captain S F P Ridgrway, arrived in harbour on Saturday from New York, with a general cargo, which port she had left on 1st ultimo.

S S Griqua:—The J F Coy's steamer Griqua, 2,093 tons, Captain A W Wooster, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Hull, with a general cargo, which port she had left on 4th June.

S S Hain:—The F F Campbell Coy's steamer Hein, 758 tons, Captain A Eriksen, arrived in harbour, on Saturday, from Aden, with a general cargo, which port she had left on 31st ultimo.

S S Linga—The B I S N Coy's mail steamer Linga, 957 tons, Captain H M Cutbush, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Karachi, with mail, a general cargo, 16 cabin and 131 deck passengers, which port she had left on 7th instant.

S S City of Hankow:—The W & A Graham Coy's steamer City of Hankaw, 3,371 tons, Captain J Brown, sailed on Saturday from Bombay harbour, for Rangoon and Calcutta, with same bottom cargo.

S S Kashger:—The P & O S N Coy's steamer Kashger, 5,538 tons, Captain G W Cockman, will sail to-day, from Bombay harbour for London via Aden, Suez, Port Said, and Plymouth, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Bankura:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Bankura, 1,904 tons, Captain E W Beala, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh via Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Manora:—The P & O S N Coy's steamer Manora, 4,987 tons, Captain W R Steadman, will sail to-day, from Bombay harbour for London via Port Said, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Luabo:—The steamer Luabo, 855 tons, Captain J F Oliver, will sail to-day, from Bombay harbour for Delagoabay and Marmagao, with a general cargo and 3 passengers.

S S Banca:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Banca, 3,743 tons, Captain E C Miller, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with ballast.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Saturday 9th August 1919.

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Hindoo	Calcutta	16-8-19		J F & Co
B Ilford	Hull	12-8-19		T M & Co
C & E Shinryu Maru	Kobe	12-8-19		N Y Kaisha
D & E Rajput	N F	13-8-19		T M & Co
F Milsuki Maru	Kobe	20-8-19		O S Kaisha
F Baron Kieho	Calcutta	N F		W & A G & Co
G Dwarka	N F	N F		M M & Co
H Vergemere	N F	N F		P & Shandwar
H Luabo	Marmagoa	11-8-19		C G for Portugal
K Ula	N F	N F		M M & Co
N Clan Alpine Ottaido	Glasgow	N F		J Finlay & Co
P Chakla	N F	N F		M M & Co
O Ultopia	N F	N F		H S Shushtary & Co
Q Purnea	N F	N F		M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Irrawadi	N F	N F	K N & Co
Netravati	Karachi	9-8-19	K N & Co
Oporo	N F	N F	K N & Co
Ponani	N F	N F	K N & Co
Satrungi	N F	N F	K N & Co
Saraswati	N F	N F	K N & Co

MERREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Teredo & Pholas	N F	9 8-19	B P T

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Boats of Dogra			W & A Graham & Co
3 Kowelt			T M & Co
4 Tenkai Maru	Japan	15-8-19	N Y K
5 Varzin	Marseilles	9-8-19	M M & Co
6 Sofala	Jeddah	9-8-19	M M & Co
7 Monte Castle	N F	N F	T M & Co
8 Kasrdar	N F	N F	T M & Co
12 Diyatalawa	Hull	22-8-19	W & A G & Co
14 Linga	Karachi	13-8-19	M M & Co
15 Dalmatia	Gulf	11-8-19	M M & Co
16 Assaria	N F	N F	M M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

5 Banca	Rangoon	11 8-19	M M & Co
7 Circassia	Liverpool	24-8-19	W & A G & Co
8 Kashgar	London	11-8-19	M M & Co
9 Karagola	E & S Africa	25-8-19	M M & Co
11 Nellore	London	18-8-19	M M & Co
12 Manora	London	11-8-19	M M & Co
12 & 13 War Isis	London	11-8-19	D R I M
13 Torula	Karachi	11-8 19	M M & Co
13 Sarala	Busra	16-8-19	M M & Co
15 Karapara	Africa	11-8-19	M M & Co

EXPORT.

August 9.

S S Circassia for Liverpool:—200 bales cotton Tricamji Jeevandas; 428 bales wool, 200 bales cotton fly J A Begbie and Co; 550 bales wool Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 100 bales cotton waste, 200 bales cotton fly Bhavanji Karsandas and Co; 1,000 cwts cotton seed Louis Dreyfus and Co; 201 bales wool Ewart Latham and Co; 100 bales wool Ramnath Hasakhchand; 299 bales wool Delatram Koondanmull; 325 bales wool Karim 'Jivan.

S S Circassia for Barcelona via Marseilles: 100 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Verzin for Marseilles in transit to Barcelona:—300 bales cotton E Meyer and Co.

S S Circessia for Marseilles:—844 cwts gengilly seed D B Khan and Co; 1,020 cwts mustard seed, 200 cwts nigor seed, 200 cwts kurdee seed, 100 cwts poppy seed, 2,000 cwt rape seed, 850 cwts pepper, 1,000 cwts gingelly seed, A Durst.

S S Nellore for Marseilles:—846 cwts coffee, 316 cwts turmerie, 82 cwts colombo roots, Rattanjee Jeevandas and Co; 978 cwts copra, 2,725 cwts groundnuts K M Nathoo; 6,004 cwts gingelly seed D B Khan and Co.

S S Seekonk for New York:—308 casks goat skins Cox's Shipping Agency; 872 casks goat skins E N Steen.

S S Ilford for Hull:—6,006 cwts myrabolam D B Khan and Co.

S S Panayiotes for Hull:—62,000 cwts manganese ore King, King and Co.

S S Kashger for London:—32 cwts groundnuts Selim D Bassons.

S S Mamra for London:—100 cwts poppy seed, 200 cwts kurdee seed A Durst; 255 cwts ginger Rajan Meherally.

S S Mitsuhi Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton Currimbhoy and Co; 200 bales cotton Jethabhai Dewji and Co; 300 bales cotton Samalbhai Nathoobhai and Co.

S S Tenkai Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton Nishimatsu and Co.

S S Tenkai Maru for Osaka:—91 bales cotton M M K Kaisha.

S S Shimyu Maru for Hongkong:—8 cwts poplates, 9 cwts kadukalkee, 93 cwts fennel seed, 105 cwts googal Motichand Dewkaran; 50 cwts googal S S Abdul Kyum; 16 bales cotton yarn Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

August 9.

S S Hindoo from Hull, Agents James Finlay and Co:—5 cases, 45 cases blue colour; 2,970 kegs, 497 d/s, 1 case paint; 23 bales paper; 168 bundles shovels; 9 cases colour; 88 cases oil and grease; 8 barrels oil; 101 barrels alum; 30 baskets, 395 bundles steel; 190 joists; 11 crts. earthenware jars; 18 cases steel shafts; 10 d/s varnish; 20 bundles angles and bars; 1,160 d/s linseed oil; 460 angles, 53 flats; 130 d/s terpentine substitute; 4,500 bundles sheets; 1,911 bundles galvanised sheed; 500 bundles galvanised steel sheets; 250 bundles galvanised sheets; 728 bundles steel sheets; 1,403 bundlees steel hoops; 500 bundles galvanised corugated sheets; 500 bundles black steel shelts; 715 c. i. pipes; 107 cases fish bolts.

S S Aras from Abadan, Agents Shaw Wallace and Co:—4,529 tons liquid fuel in bulk.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 8.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Colonel Sir Popham Young reverts to military duty.

Mr. C. C. Ghose, Bar.-at-Law, is confirmed as judge of the Calcutta High Court vice Sir William Chitty resigned.

Mr. P. L. Buckland, Bar.-at-Law., acts as Judge, Calcutta High Court, vice Sir John Woodroffe granted leave up to 7th August, 1920.

Major M. R. C. Macwatters, I.M.S., is appointed Professor of Surgery, and Major C. H. Barber, I.M.S., Professor of Medicine, Medical College, Lucknow.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Rev. Andrew Warren, temporary Chaplain resigns service.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. Tyndall Biscoe is appointed Assistant Conservator of Forests, Burma.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. A. L. Parsons, I.C.S., is posted as Deputy Accountant-General, Bengal.

Mr. C. V. Srinivasa Rao is posted as Assistant Accountant-General, Burma.

Mr. A. C. Badenoch, I.C.S., is posted as Deputy Accountant-General, Punjab.

Mr. S. V. Aiyar officiates as Assistant Secretary, Finance Department, Government of India, vice Mr. A. V. V. Aiyar granted two months' leave.

SIMLA, Aug. 9.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. L. C. Porter, C.S., the United Provinces, becomes additional member, the Imperial Legislative Council.

Chaudhuri Mahomed Ismail Khan has been elected a member by the Mahomedan community of Behar and Orissa vice Mr. Mazral Haq.

Mr. E. M. Cook and Mr. E. Burdon have been nominated members of the Imperial Legislative Council

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lt.-Col. S. Hunt, I.M.S., reverts to military duty.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. A. Pool is appointed second Bacteriologist, Muktesar.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. A. Wood, Assistant Collector, Customs, is posted to Madras.

Mr. A. M. Green, C.S., Assistant Collector is granted three months extension of leave.

Mr. F. S. Punett returns from Customs service.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. C. R. Berrie officiates as Engineer-in-Chief, Eastern Bengal Railway, vice Major R. S. Muter granted six months leave.

DEATH OF TWO SISTERS FROM SNAKEBITE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Aug. 9.

Two young Brahmin sisters died at the same time of snake-bite, last night, in the Craddock town. Both the sisters were sleeping on the ground floor with their widowed mother in the centre. The escape of the mother is remarkable. The snake which was found was killed. It was of a dark colour with white spots on its back.

The Antiseptic Throat Paint
(Gargle and Nasal Douche)
is a tried remedy
for Prophylaxis
and treatment of
Influenza, Sore Throat
and Specific Fevers.
Sold by:—
V. C. Dastur & Co.,
Princess Street,
BOMBAY.

Urgent to Shipchandlers and Railway Contractors.
For immediate sale to Highest Bidders.
Boiler Tubes: 2½", 3", and 4" outside dia.
Galvanized Tubes: ½", ¾", 1", 1¼", 1½", & 2".
English Mild Steel Shaftings, Brand New: 2", 2¼", 2½", 2¾", & 3" of 22' length each.
Flexible Galvanized Wire Rope 6 × 19 Combination of Guaranteed British Breaking Strength from ¾" to 3" cir.
Manilla Rores from 1" to 8" cir.
Modern Pattern English Life Belts passed by the Board of Trade.
Water-proof Canvas Paulins, of any colour, of guaranteed Government test and specification.
Apply immediately with your highest offers to
Messrs. E. K. PALIA & Co.,
72-76, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

GRAND REDUCTION
Peace Celebration SALE
Only for a few Days. Commencing 1st August.

Thousands of GENUINE OPTIMUS and other patent Stoves for cooking soldering, heating, brazing, vulcanizing, etc., of the latest NOVELTIES.
Don't miss this golden opportunity.
Mofussil Orders Promptly Executed.
BHARAT STOVE DEPOT,
Opp. Majestic Cinema, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

Beautiful Artistic!! Magnificent
CALENDAR 1919 CALENDAR.
With the picture of a Lady most Artistically and Beautifully painted
As. 6 per copy including postage.
AMRUTANJAN DEPOT.
BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

DR. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR
DIABETES SPECIALIST.
A RARE SPECIFIC FOR THE CURE OF DIABETES.
Of the many testimonials which have been accorded to him by those who have got completely cured by his treatment, the following are taken at random:—
RAO BAHADUR KESHAVLAL G. TRIVADY, Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Bombay Presidency (and Chief Revenue Officer, Junagadh State) writes:—It gives me great pleasure to testify to the efficacy of the Medicines of Dr. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR, DIABETES SPECIALIST of Madras. I was under his treatment for six weeks in course of which the specific gravity of Urine fell from 1038 to 1015 degrees, and sugar which was considerable in the beginning, became almost imperceptible—which means a wonderful cure of the obstinate disease which had baffled the treatment of many Doctors and Physicians before, I recommend him to all suffering from the bad disease for the rare quality of his drugs which seem to be purely vegetable drugs.
Junagadh, 17th December, 1916.
Mr. N. K. KARODE, Chemical Analyser, Junagadh State, writes on 2nd December, 1918:—I am glad to certify that Dr. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR, treated Rao Bahadur Keshavlal G. Trivadi in 1916 for Diabetes and effected cure in the course of about six weeks. At the commencement of the treatment the Sp. Gr. of his urine was 1038 and it gradually fell to 1015 and accordingly the quantity of sugar also decreased and came down almost to normal. Dr. S. R. Iyengar's treatment seems to consist of native drugs and the effect is marvellous. I am of opinion that anybody suffering from this disease should take benefit of Dr. Iyengar's treatment.
CONSULTATION HOURS:—
8 to 9 a.m., and 5 to 6 p.m.
Address:—
Janmashtami Building, Opp., "Cama Bag" Khetwadi Main Road, Girgaon, Bombay.
Telegram:—
DIABETES, Bombay.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY
THE
Royal Yakuti.
This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the virile power and rectifies all urinary disorders. In fact, it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas, and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the French horn as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memody, and to guard against debility. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only (13s. 4d.). Postage extra. Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar, India.

FANS-FURNITURE
HIRE BUY SELL
HOUSEHOLD FURNISHING COMPANY
OFFICE
14 CUSTOM HOUSE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

WHAT SUPPORTS THEE
OLD AGE?
IS IT THY STAFF?
The one support of Life in all its ages is the stomach. In fact a weak stomach is the cause of old age and infirmity, Alas! to often prematurely. For how often do you neglect the stomach, whilst you are always anxious to give the necessary rest to the body and the brain? When the stomach feels exhausted and fails to display the same activity it did before, then it needs rest. It is then, too, the whole system calls for more nutrition, which the active stomach supplied before, so that the brain and nerves may form their tissues and keep the body healthy and vigorous. What solves this twofold problem? Not starvation, nay, not even long walks or hard exercise. If the one method leads to greater weakness you wish to overcome, the other further exhausts the unwilling stomach, by forcing it to yield the gastric juice to help digestion, which it would not naturally. Avoid, then, either of these two courses and take a dose of ATLAS TONIC after meals. The digestive ferments it contains do the work of digestion in the same natural way as the stomach, which gets thereby the physiological rest it yearns for. The presence of the Glycerophosphates renders ATLAS TONIC an excellent builder of nerve and brain tissues, as they are the same form of phosphorus as it exists in the human frame, with which, therefore, they readily assimilate as they need no further change. This double action of ATLAS TONIC, both on the digestive tract and the nervous system, has made it an ideal Tonic for the Tropics and given it the name of THE PROP OF OLD AGE.
OF ALL CHEMISTS.
Madon, Sons & Co.
CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion via Dhanushkodi and Colmbo per extra s.s. Ujina will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m.
Supplementary Mail for England closes at the General Post Office at 2 p.m., for unregistered correspondence.
English Mail for unregistered correspondence closes at 2 p.m., at General Post Office.
The s.s. Devanna leaves with English mails.
Cocoanut Day: Banks closed.

TUESDAY, Aug. 12.

Sholapur Spg. and Wg. Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting, Tamarind Lane, 3-30 p.m.
Superscribed mails for Singapore, China, and Japan per s.s. Shinryu Maru will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, August 13.

English mail steamer Mandala, with the outward mails of the 24th instant expected at 8 am.
Standard Oil Mills Co., Ltd., Statutory Meeting, Whiteaway Buildings, Hornby Row, 2 p.m.
Bombay Gymkhana Mounted Sports, 5-30 p.m.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TIMINGS.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	12 0	17 0
Gujarat Mail	8 25	20 45
Kathiawar Express	7 47	21 0
Fast Passenger	21 10	7 20

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 30	19 0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	11 0	20 30
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur).	7 15	13 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 10
Poona Mail	11 30	M 45
Poona Express	19 40	7 55
Delhi Express	8 30	7 0

CITY'S MORTALITY.

On Saturday there was 1 attack and no death from plague, two attacks and one death from cholera and two attacks and no death from small-pox. The total number of deaths from all causes was 185 as against 106 on the corresponding day of last year.

THE CLERKS' UNION.

A meeting of the Union will be held in the Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, Bombay at 6-30 p.m., (S.T.), on Saturday next, in connection with the retention of the Bombay Rent Acts.
The following gentlemen will be among the speakers: Mr. N. M. Joshi, Mr. V. G. Dalvi, and Mr. D. J. Surti.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

The General Superintendent Eastern Telegraph Company Ltd., reports the following delays in transit on Cablegrams:—

BOMBAY TO LONDON.

Full rate, two days; deferred, three days.

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Full rate, one and three-quarter days; deferred, two and a half days.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The following is the list of passengers per s.s. Devanha, which leaves Bombay to-day, bound for Marseilles and London:—

Mr. B. M. Atriya; Master K. K. Banker; Mr. S. L Bhatia; Mr. Brett; Mr. T. Broom; Mr. J. Caldwell; Mr. H. and Mrs. Cardozo; Mr. and Mrs. Chambers; Mrs. Chanter; Mr. M. C. Cherian; Mr. C. M. Chokši; Mr. L. Da'Silva Coehlo; Mr. Crooks; Mr. M. B. Dalal; Mrs. B. M. Dalal; Mr. Damodaram; Mr. S. N. Dhume; Mr. A. B. Freeman; Mr. A. Hancock; Mr. H. Hart; Mr. F. G. Hawkins; Major Kirkwood; Dr. Kotwal; Mr. A. Latto; Mrs. Y. Lorang, and 2 children; Mrs. W. Lord, and child; Captain D. F. MacDonald, and Mrs. MacDonald; Mr. R. S. Maiden; Mr. D. McArthur; Mrs. G. E. Morgan; Mrs. Muir; Major R. Muter; Mr. N. P. Nanavaty; Mrs. Nanavaty; Mr. R. S. Nehra; Mr. S. D. Oke; Mr. V. R. Parulekar; Mr. Prentice; Mr. P. T. Russell, and Mrs. Russell; Mr. S. H. Seddon; Mr. A. J. Stevinson; Mr. A. P. Stockwell; Mr. D. B. Tilak; Mrs. Trapman; Mr. Walker; Mr. E. A. Williams.

Mr. F. Schwerzmann; Mr. C. W. Bain; Col. H. W. Ashburner; Mr. Nicholson; Captain A. G. Kitson; Mr. G. W. Tipaldy; Miss A. J. Dodhi; Rev. S. Gysin; Mr. D. Morrison; Mr. S. J. Mosckovis; Mrs. Chaudhari an 2 childrens; Mrs. Bank; Major-General Sir Michael Tijhe; Mr. B. Baist; Mr. S. Khanna; Mr. Alby; Mr. H. Bramham; Dr. K. Ardeshir and Mrs. Ardeshir; Mr. J. L. Murray; Mr. Mandave; Mr. Lynch; Mr. J. H. Lavell; Mrs. Warwick; Mr. C. E. L. Anderson, and Mrs. Anderson; Mr. A. H. Morgan; Mr. J. Donald; Colonel Kilkelly; Mrs. W. Alexander; Mr. C. George; Mr. A. Macdonald; and Mr. K. D. Kumria.

The following is the list of passengers per s.s. Manora, which leaves Bombay to-day, bound for London:—

Mrs. Addyman and children; Mr. H. Bahl; Mr. R. Biswas; Mr. B. Bose; Mr. G. E. Bridge; Mr. R. L. Chapra; Mr. H. B. Chowla; Mrs. J. J. Clarke; Mr. J. C. Cowan; Mr. W. A. Evershed; Mrs. A. E. and Master Faithful; Mr. J. Galloway; Mr. K. M. Hamilton, and Mrs. Hamilton; Mr. M. H. Hannay; Mr. Hillier; Captain Hodding, and Mrs. Hodding; Mr. F. C. Mortimer; Mr. E. A. Nadirshah; Mr. B. J. B. Panthaky; Mrs. A. Peel, and Miss Peel; Mrs. Proctors-Sims; Mr. J. W. Shaw; Mr. H. Shepherd; Mr. P. S. Simpson; Mr. K. Tada; and Mr. M. B. Tidake.

Mr. C. N Patel; Mr. P. Billinton; Mr. Hynd; Mr. H. J. Warren; Mr. K. S. Bedi; Mr. A. B Malik; Mrs. A. A. S. Joyce, and child; and (Jr) Mr. A. H. Peal.

The following is the list of passengers per s.s. Kashgar, which leaves Bombay to-day, bound for London:—

Mr. K. S Swami Mrs. M. A. Anderson, & nif. Mr. C. M. Cooper; Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Douglas; Mr. M. Ghose; Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Howe, and childs; Mrs. N. E. Kitchin, child and infant; Mr. Lawson; Mr. A. Macdonald; Mr. Saddick Mahomed; Mr. A. T Martin; Mr. T. N. Menon; Mr. P. M. Patker; Mrs. Phillips, and infant; Mr. H. S. Puri; Mr. M. N. Ray; Mr. D. Ritchie; Mr. Roberts; Mr. S. Ruttonjee; Master Ryan; Dr. B. S. Shroff; Mr. Datar Singh; Mr. A. K. Sinha; Lt.-Col. & Mrs. T. W. Stewart and Miss Stewart; Mr. V. V. Vadnerker; Mrs. Wallace; Mr. and Mrs. Webster; Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Wheeler, and 2 children; Mrs. E. G. Forbes, and 2 Masters; Mr. G. N. Basu; Master W. G Cox; Mr. F. P. Choksi; Mr. Abney; Mr. M. F Khan; Mrs. E. Cox; Mr. F. J. Kabraji; and Mr. R. Hay.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

TRAMWAY PROSECUTION.

STANDING ON THE REAR PLATFORM.

Sorabji Merwanji Alpaiwala,
vs.
The King Emperor.

Complainant:—J. E. Hobson, Traffic Assistant in B. E. S. and Tramway Co., Ltd.

(*Before Justices Shah and Hayward.*)

This was a criminial application for revision against the decision of Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay. The accused was charged under Bye-Laws Nos. 6 and 7 of the Bombay Tramways Act, I of 1874 in that he remained in the car in excess of the full complement of its passengers, standing on the platform of the car. The Magistrate found the accused guilty on both the charges and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 15 on the 1st charge and Rs. 20 on the second.

Bye-Law 6, one of the bye-laws under which accused was charged, reads as follows:—"No person shall travel on the steps or platform of any car and any person so travelling standing or sitting shall cease to do so immediately on request by the conductor."

The Bye-Law No. 7: "When any car contains in the interior thereof the full number of passengers for which accommodation is provided in such interior no person beyond such number shall remain therein, and any person remaining after having been requested by the conductor to leave shall on failing to do so be removed by or under the direction of the conductor."

THE FACTS.

The facts are these:—

On the 4th March last the complainant Mr. Hobson, who is a Traffic Assistant in the Tramway Company was sent for and told that the accused, Sorabji Merwanji Alpaiwala, refused to leave a car which was full, all the seats were occupied and the accused was standing on the rear platform. The complainant requested him to alight but he refused. He was asked to consider the inconvenience he was putting others to. The accused told the complainant to take his name and address and to do what he liked. The complainant pointed to the notice abovementioned and accused remarked:—"If you put your hand on me I will prosecute you for assault." The complainant decided to stop near the Police station and obtain police assistance. A sub-Inspector came out and took the name and address of the accused. The car in question was delayed for 10 minutes, but this detention occasioned a delay of half an hour to other traffic.

ACCUSED'S DEFENCE.

Accused's defence was that he waited for half an hour for a tram proceeding towards Victoria Gardens via Girgaum but all the trams were full. On seeing a car in which there was a vacant seat he asked the conductor to raise the bar as he (accused) had books in his hands. The conductor took no notice. Another passenger then got on to the foot-board where accused was standing and the conductor raised the bar saying "Yes, there is room for one." The other gentleman not being hampered pushed past accused and occupied the vacant seat. Accused alleged that he complained to an Inspector who happened to be on the spot about the conduct of the conductor, and asked him to run a special car in view of the large number of persons waiting there. The Inspector, so accused alleged, gave a rude and vulgar retort which accused said he reciprocated and accused decided to remain in the car since he saw there could be no chance of obtaining a seat. The Inspector ordered accused to leave the car which he declined to do.

The Inspector then called another Inspector who threatened to eject accused forcibly but this, remarked the accused, he had the good sense not to do. Accused maintained that he was not responsible for the delay, because he offered his name and address.

The Magistrate in convicting the accused observed "The main defence, however, relied on by accused in his written statement is a highly technical legal defence of a two-fold nature. He first maintains that, under section 24 of the Bombay Tramways Act of 1874, the Tramways Company cannot alter its Bye-laws except with the sanction of Government and that therefore, the Company "committed a breach of the Act," by altering Bye-laws 6 and 7 by permitting passengers to travel on the rear platform of the car. He further maintains that having adopted that course if the Tramway Company wished to put in force the bye-laws again it was necessary to obtain fresh sanction from Government and that what the accused calls the bye-laws notified on the 10th February, 1919 is not Bye-law 6 but another bye-law which was not sanctioned by Government nor published by the Municipal Commissioner in the "Bombay Government Gazette," as required by section 24 of Bombay Act I. of 1874. I think the answer to this contention is that these notices did not in fact, purport to, and were not intended to repeal the bye-laws but they were merely notices to the public, intending the manner in which the Tramway Company intended to act with reference to the bye-laws.

"BYE-LAWS 6 AND 7 NOT BINDING."

The next defence put forward by the accused is that bye-laws 6 and 7 are not binding on the passengers because the requirements of section 17 of the Bombay Act I of 1874 have not been complied with. The evidence shows that a copy of the Bye-laws is fastened by a chain and kept in a tin case fitted to the roof of the cars and inside the cars. On the outside of the tin case the words 'bye-laws' and "regulations' are legibly printed with white paint in English, Marathi and Gujerathi. It was admitted by the witness that the words could not be seen by passengers in certain portion of the car and I noticed this when I personally inspected the car in question. I am of opinion, on the evidence and on a personal inspection that the company would have exercised a wiser discretion in placing the Bye-laws in a more conspicuous position but I am unable to hold that the manner in which they have been put up renders the bye-laws inoperative or of no effect."

THE JUDGMENT.

Their Lordships observed that the facts were not disputed. The act of the accused was clearly contrary to the provisions of Bye-law 6. It was unnecessary to consider whether the accused would be justified in standing on the platform under either notices. Both notices involved modifications of bye-law 6, within certain limits and required the sanction of the Governor-in-Council to have binding effect. Therefore neither notices existed for the purposes of the case, and the propriety of the accused's act must be judged by the terms of bye-law 6. Their Lordships thought it right to point out that, when a rule was framed, any subsequent modification of it should be made in the manner provided viz. with the sanction of the Governor-in-Council. In practice, notices of the kind issued were apt to mislead the travelling public, in the sense that passengers would be naturally under the impression that so long as the permissible number was not exceeded, they were entitled to stand on the platform, though every one of them would thereby be offending against bye-law 6. The state of things brought about by the notice was not desirable.

ONE OUT OF TWO CONVICTIONS SET ASIDE.

There Lordships were satisfied that the accused had offended against bye-law 6. His conviction was therefore proper. The conviction of the accused under bye-law 7 was not justified. It was clear that the accused was not in the interior of the car, but on the platform. His act was one which amounted to breach of either bye-law No. 6 or 7. A conviction under one bye-law was sufficient. The conviction in respect of bye-law No. 7 was set aside and the fine if paid was ordered to be refunded. The conviction under bye-law 6 was confirmed.

Mr. G. N. Thakore, appeared for the accused.

Mr. Campbell with Mr. Vicaji instructed by Messrs. Craige, Blunt and Caroe, appeared for the Tramway Company.

MAJOR PORTER AGAIN

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON A REPORTER.

SUMMONS ISSUED.

On Saturday, Mr. P. P. Iyer, reporter of the "Advocate of India" obtained summons from Mr. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, against Major F. J. W. Porter, R.A.M.C., on charges of assault, insult and criminal intimidation.

The complainant alleged that on the 8th instant at about 3-10 p.m. he arrived in the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court and took his seat at the reporters' bench along with other reporers. Shortly after, the accused came up to him and shaking him by the shoulder asked him in a commanding tone to keep out from the "Advocate of India" the name of Miss Shaw, Matron of his Nursing Home, who was to give evidence in his case against Sir Cowasji Jehangir. He told the accused that it would be a most improper thing for him (complainant) to do and that if he had any such request to make he should apply to the editor of the paper. The accused, it is alleged, then asked the complainant in an insolent tone to take a chit to the editor, which he (complainant) declined. Thereupon the accused got annoyed and insulted him by saying "How dare you tell me that, you damn swine, you come out and I will give you a good thrashing." The complainant further stated that he did not do anything particularly as it was the Court Hall, otherwise there would have been a breach of peace. The accused then went back to his seat opposite to him and reneatedly said "You will pay for this, I will have your tail twisted." Feeling aggrieved at this insult he went to Mr. Dinshaw Wania, a fellow journalist, who was seated at the other end of the hall and informed him of the occurrence. When he (complainant) returned to his seat the accused called out to him in an insulting tone "Hey Chokra, Hey Chokra. Is he your master?"

The Magistrate issued summons against Major Porter as stated above.

THEFT OF BURNT NOTES.

CURRENCY OFFICE CLERK CONVICTED.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Aston, Sub-Inspector Gole of the C. I. D. charged one Ramchandra Vasudeo, a clerk in the Currency Office with theft as a servant of one hundred Government Currency Notes for Re. 1 each.

Evidence showed that on the 29th of July a bundle of one hundred burnt notes for one rupee each was stolen from the Currency Office. On the 7th instant one Bal Krishna Gokhale brought the same notes to cash in the Currency Office. As he could not give any satisfactory explanation as to how he came in possession of the notes and how they were burnt, the officers grew suspicious about him and informed the Criminal Investing Department. Subsequently it was found that the accused stole the notes and got Bal Krishna Gokhale to cash them.

The accused pleaded guilty and said that he found the notes falling on the ground and yielded to sudden temptation.

Mr. Ghadikari pleader, who defended the accused praying for a lenient punishment, said that the accused was a young man of twenty, that he had entered the office on the 25th July and committed the offence on the 29th idem, and that he had passed the Matriculation Examination last year and had to support his old father.

His worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to a day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 150 or in default three months' hard labour.

Balkrishna Gokhale was then charged with attempting to cheat the Paper Currency Office in respect of the bundle of one hundred burnt notes, for one rupee each. He was defended by Mr. Vijayakar.

The accused pleaded guilty and was convicted and sentenced to a day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 120 or in default one month's rigorous imprisonment.

FIRE IN A SOLDERING SHED.

The police has received information that on Saturday morning at 11-30, a number of workmen were engaged in the soldering shed of the Indo-Burma Petroleum Company at Sewree when suddenly a fire broke out and extended to a number of tins of petrol and drums of kerosine lying about. The Fire Brigades were communicated with and the engines from Chinchpokly and Byculla came up but their services were not utilised as the fire was put out by working a hydrant, but not before a damage to the extent of Rs. 500 was done. The cause of the fire is attributed to petrol coming in contact with heated iron whilst soldering.

The Arya Pratinidhi Sabha, Sind, which is the representative body of Vedic Dharma in Sind has started a Sindhi fortnightly, the "Satyawadi" on behalf of the Sabha.

In consequence of an extersive breach on the E. I. Railway near the Sutna the No. 4 down Bombay Mail, which was conveying inward English Mail of the 7th July and which was expected to reach Calcutta on Saturday evening has been directed by G. I. P. route, via Jhansi and Manikpur junction. The mails will arrive at Howrah early on Sunday morning. A special with inward English mail of the 3rd July will be similarly directed. The Bombay mail which left Howrah yesterday has also been sent via Manikpur and Jhansi.

BOMBAY'S WATER SUPPLY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The residents of Bombay had had an experience a few days back about what is to be without water and especially where privies are on full water carriage system. No doubt closing of private and public wells indiscriminately and without the necessary foresight for accidents, growing population and industries and natural causes as deficient rainfall, etc., till a constant supply is maintained regularly against all odds, has increased the sufferings of the people a hundredfold and the present collapse of the Tansa aqueduct had increased them a thousanfold. Prof. Geddes also, when he was in Bombay, did not approve of the policy of wholesale silling in of wells. Had it not been for the few wells with trap doors that have been allowed to remain in different parts of the city; the sufferings of the people especially living in one two and three room tenements would have been beyond imagination. It was like a hell on earth during the recent stoppage of water supply to live in most of the premises where privies are on full flushing system on account of offensive smells that emitted from privy pans as they could not be flushed properly. Natural questions arise from the present incident, viz., whether the Water Department took proper precautionary measures to see that storage tanks for flushing would get a sufficient supply of water even under most trying conditions and whether the Department had provided for any measures against such a contingency. Carrying out simultaneously the supplementary work of the construction of the Ghatkopar reservoir, which is to hold about a week's supply of water, with the work of the duplication of Tansa Mains would surely have avoided the sufferings and hardships the people had to put up with and averted the danger to which the city was exposed on account of the insanitary condition of privies and drains.

What about the assurances given by the Water Department at the time of the duplication of the Tansa Mains? A question was put to the Water Engineer by Mr. Baptista as to the raising of the Tansa dam to its full height in order to save expense later. The Water Engineer replied that there was no necessity to raise the dam to its full height as the raising of the dam partially would give 40 million gallons per day even after allowances were made for deficient rainfall for three years and if the dam were raised to its full height the Corporation had to spend about 3 lackhs of rupees more 25 years before it was necessary. Just three years and half have passed since the completion of the raising of the Tansa dam and duplication of the Tansa main. If on account of one year's deficient rainfall in spite of assurances of the Water Department, the city is not getting its adequate supply of water, moreover even now when the lake is overflowing according to the reports (?) of the Water Department, what would be the state of the city, God forbid—if there be two years of drought? One is at a loss to know whether the Water Engineer miscalculated the whole thing. The average rate of growth of population as per Census reports for 1901 and 1911 was 15,299 a year, but the Hydraulic Engineer estimated the growth at 8,000 a year for his future calculations.

Further when Mr. Baptista asked the Water Engineer seven years ago about the remedy to stop the leakage on the Tansa duct along which the present collapse had taken place, the Engineer replied that the stoppage of the leakage was engaging the attention of the Water Department. The Corporation knows it better whether the Water Department did anything by way of substantial measures to put a stop to the leakages except ordinary repairs here and there.

The Hydraulic Engineer in his note in December last on the Water supply of Bombay has stated, "under the Municipal Act, the Corporation is under no liability to supply water to any premises under pressure. Its liability ceases on suplying water to the premises and it rests with the owner to make his own arrangements to lift and distribute the water throughout his building." The Municipal Act is defective in this respect and it should be got amended as soon as possible. The Corporation spent nearly 370 lakhs of rupees on its water supply, surely, not with a view to give effect to the spirit of the section of the Municipal Act literally under which the Hydraulic Engineer takes refuge now by declaring officially the policy of the Department for the first time and shirks his responsibility to provide water with sufficient pressure to all the premises in the city, but with the definite understanding that the city should get an adequate supply of water with sufficient pressure to all the floors.

It was a ruinous economy not to have taken in hand the work of raising the Tansa dam to its full height as was suggested by Mr. Baptista and in the face of the advice of the expert Mr. Santo Crimp who was consulted by the Corporation some years ago. He advised the Corporation for the increase of the water supply for the city in the following words: "What I desire to impress upon the Corporation is the necessity for forming a definite and comprehensive policy for the future development of water supply. *It is not conducive to efficiency or economy* to relieve the necessities of parts of the city as they arise in a piecemeal and inharmonious manner."

The raising of the Tansa dam to its full height would have increased the capacity of the Tansa lake from 29,041 million gallons to 33,525 million gallons thus adding 4,484 million gallons of water to its present supply at a cost of only three lakhs of rupees in addition to the amount of Rs. 92 lakhs spent for the duplication of the Tansa mains, and the raising of the dam to its present height. Certainly the sum was trifling one when compared to the amount of Rs. 92 lakhs, and to the advantages that would have been derived by the additional quantity of water to the extent of 4,484 million gallons the lake would have held. This quantity is half the water holding capacity of the Vihar lake, double that of Tulsi and six times that of Powai. It would not have therefore necessitated to improve the Powai lake and raising its dam now at a considerable heavy and unnecessary expenditure. Even after making this heavy expenditure the water tha can be drawn from it would not be more than two million gallons per day as the present capacity of the lake is to hold about 696 million gallons. Moreover the water is unpotable on account of the vegetable growth, which will have to be removed at no less a cost before the water is made potable. Thus it will be seen that it would have been economical to have raised the Tansa dam to its full extent. Who is to be held responsible for burdening the city with additional heavy expenditure that will have to be done now and to be blamed for the lack of foresight and efficiency to supply an adequate quantity of water at sufficient pressure? These are the important questions which must not be left alone before they are solved. Even the "Times of India" in its leader on Bombay Water supply published on 24th June, 1919, has expressed that the water question now demands serious attention as a whole and according to it, to ignore the possibility of eventual consequences from the stopping of water for trade and other purposes would be criminal folly.

Having spent about 370 lakhs of rupees on the water supply Bombay is not better off and it is but meet that the whole question must be attended to in the words of Mr. Santo Crimp "not in a piecemeal and inharmonious manner as the necessities arise"; but in a thorough manner. The Corporation therefore should not commit itself now in sanctioning the triplication of the Tansa main on the present report of the Hydraulic Engineer and burden the city with heavy expenditure until a comprehensive policy for the future development of water supply is settled after consulting experts on the subject.—Yours, etc.,

SUNDERRAO D. NAVALKAR,
Secretary, Municipal Reform Association Bombay.

316 Princes Street,
Bombay, Aug. 9.

The trial will shortly begin in the Court of Mr. Gill, Magistrate, First Class, of Thakur Hardan Singhji retired Deputy Collector for, it is alleged, making a false statement in the Court.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY

BOMBAY VS POONA.

WIN FOR VISITORS.

The first of the two fixtures, played annually between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Poona Gymkhana, came off on the former's grounds yesterday, resulting in a win for the visitors by 48 runs just on the stroke of time. The Poona men, going into bat first, made 152, and then disposed of their opponents for a total of 104. The game had a sensational finish for only half an hour before time a draw appeared almost certain and if anything the game was just then going in favour of the Home team, as they had knocked up nearly a hundred for 6 wickets and Porritt was hitting away in right merry fashion. Then, however, Rait Kerr yorked Porritt's stumps, and the next three wickets fell very cheap, the whole innings terminating with the total at 104.

Brewitt, Rait Kerr and Spicer had the chief share in the Poona victory. Brewett's innings of 73 was the outstanding feature of the day's game. He was a bit slow at times, but on the whole, he played a great innings, withstanding the Bombay attack for a long time and during all that time making no mistake except for an extremely difficult chance in slips. And the greatness of his effort may be imagined from the fact that the next highest individual score on his side was only 20. The rest of the Poona men fared badly against the Bombay attack, though it must be admitted they had a bit of bad luck in having two of their men run out and a third one stumped.

PORRITT'S EXHILARATING INNINGS.

The Bombay Gymkhana batsmen fared even worse than their opponents. Porritt and Carroll were the only two men on their side, who could do anything substantial against the visitors' bowling. Porritt played the most exhilarating innings of the day, treating the Poona attack with scant respect and hitting all round the wicket with great decision and vigour. He scored at a tremendous pace, hitting no less than 16 in an over off Spicer and 29 in little over 5 minutes. Chief among his hits were six 4's and one 6. Carroll also played well for his 27, making some pretty strokes.

Rait Kerr carried off the bowling honours of the day, capturing 5 wickets for only 9 runs apiece. Spicer, too, bowled well, securing 4 wickets for 13 runs each. He had better figures up to a certain point, but later, Porritt spoiled his analysis, scoring no less than 16 in an over off him. On the Bombay Gymkhana side; Nicholson secured the best analysis, his figures reading 4 wickets for 11 runs apiece, Hogg coming off second best with an analysis of 2 wickets for 14 runs each. The scores:—

POONA GYMKHANA.

	Runs.
Capt. N. Spicer (Capt.) c Hobb b Nicholson	8
Capt. Rait Kerr, b Hogg	1
A. C. Brewitt, c Weigall, b Nicholson	73
Capt. Mathews, st. Johnson, b Nicholson	6
Col. Seton Browne, c Johnson, b Hogg	1
Barley, c Garnett, b Badham	19
Capt. Brett, run out	20
Gannon, st. Johnson, b Porritt	4
Small, c Weigall, b Nicholson	0
Wilson, not out	2
Wild, run out	5
Extras	6
Total	152

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

F. M. Garnett (Capt.), b Rait Kerr	8
Major L. A. F. Weigall, c Wild, b Spicer	3
Captain F. H. Carroll, b Rait Kerr	27
H. E. Lees, b Spicer	0
G. M. Rose, c Gannon, b Spicer	4
A. H. Parriott, b Rait Kerr	47
Capt. A. R. Nicholson, c Rait Kerr, b Spicer	0
J. R. C. Badham, c Mathews, b Brewitt	2
F. H. Wickham, b Rait Kerr	6
P. G. Johnson, not out	1
M. N. Hogg, st. Mathews, b Rait Kerr	0
Extras	6
Total	104

BOWLING ANALYSIS.
Poona Gymkhana Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Hogg	14	3	29	2
Nicholson	16	0	45	4
Badham	4	0	15	1
Weigall	6	0	20	0
Wickham	6	0	19	0
Carroll	2	0	8	0
Porritt	5	0	9	2

Bombay Gymkhana Innings.

	O	M.	R.	W.
Spicer	18	4	53	4
Rait Kerr	14	4	45	5
Brewitt	1	1	0	1

PARSI GYM. VS. POONA HINDU GYM.

The Parsi Gymkhana played a cricket match with the Poona Hindu Gymkhana on the Parsi Gymkhana ground, which ended in a win for the Home team by 71 runs. The following are the scores:—

PARSI GYMKHANA.

	Runs.
Kanka, b Bhonsle	91
Divecha, b Sudame	6
Irani, c and b Bhonsle	10
Mulla, l-b-w, b Kagal	10
Sanjana, c and b Sudame	27
Khan, b Bhonsle	9
Wadia, c and b Bhonsle	4
N. Pavri, b Sudame	2
Chinoy, run out	0
Wacha, c and b Sudame	0
P. Daruwalla, not out	0
Extras	7
Total	166

POONA HINDU GYMKHANA.

	Runs.
Jog, c Chinoy, b Wacha	11
Navale, b Daruwalla	8
Bhonsle, b Wacha	0
Devdhar, b Daruwalla	1
Godbole, b Daruwalla	0
Bhate, b Kanga	20
Sudame, c Mulla, b Wacha	4
Phatak, b Kanga	14
Kagal, b Wacha	8
Phadke, not out	3
Dhadphale, b Daruwalla	0
Extras	12
Total	90

BOWLING ANALYSIS.
Parsi Gymkhana Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Sudame	2	2	34	4
Pharak	4	0	15	0
Kagal	12	1	44	1
Bhonsle	15	4	34	4
Devdhar	10	2	22	0

Poona Hindu Gymkhana Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Kanga	10	4	20	3
Wacha	20	6	55	5
Daruwalla	16	3	22	2

HINDU GYM. VS. HINDU CLUBS ASSOCIATION.

Another cricket match was played yesterday, between the Hindu Gymkhana and the Hindu Clubs Association, on the Gymkhana ground, resulting in a win for the Home team by 53 runs. The Hindu Gymkhana going in first, made 163, out of which C. Gagrat contributed 47, Kharva 28, and P. Gagrat 31. The opponents replied with 110, the top score being 31, contributed by S. N. Parekh.

YOUNG ZOROASTRIANS VS. GOWD SARASWAT.

A whole-day match was played between the Young Zoroastrians C. C. and Gowd Saraswat C. C. The game resulted in a win for the latter by 58 runs. Mirza, for the Zoroastrians bowled faultlessly, while Dalvi for the Saraswats batted splendidly. The wicket was playing very bad in the second innings with the result that the two innings were played out in a day. In the first innings, the Saraswats scored 43, out of which Dalvi contributed 29. Mirza took 8 wickets for 20 runs. The Young Zoroastrians replied with 30 runs. Billimoria scoring 15. Wadia captured 5 wickets for 13 and S. Dalvi 3 for 15. In the second innings, the Saraswats made a total score of 68, S. Dalvi carrying out his bat for 21. Mirza took 8 wickets for 31. The Young Zoroastrians in the second venture, scored 23 only, Wadia capturing 4 wickets for 9 and S. Dalvi 5 wickets for 9 runs.

FROM LETTERS TO EDITOR.

A. B. E. STUDENT.—Says that the University should arrange to have a supplementary examination for the B. E. degree as in the case of the M. B. B. S. degree.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Lahore Special Tribunal has discharged Sant Singh.

Mr. Gandhi will go to Godhra on Thursday, the 14th instant. A Swadeshi stores will be opened by him there.

The hearing of the case against Gandha Singh before the Lahore Special Tribunal is adjourned till the 11th August.

With a view to redressing the grievances of the travelling Indian public and meeting their various demands in respect of food, the Bengal-Nagpur Railway have, under their direct management, arranged for the catering of Indian meals at Khargpur and Agra junctions.

The Madras Government have appointed the Director of Industries to be the Chairman of the Shipbuilding Committee, in place of the Hon. Mr. R. B. Wood, I.C.S., and Mr. H. H. G. Mitchell to be a member of the Committee, in place of the Hon. Sir Francis Spring.

In the course of a press communiqué the Punjab Government state, they have created a standing board of economic enquiry in order to encourage the scientific study of economic problems of the province. The board will be divided into two branches dealing with rural and urban problems.

The citizens of Mahuva in a public meeting assembled has requested the Bhavnagar Sarkar to appoint Sir P. D. Pattani or a liberal-minded and experienced European as an administrator with an executive council consisting of two members to be elected by the people and two by Government, to guide the machinery of the State during the minority of Maharaja Krishnakumarsinhji.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

BANDMAN IN VAUDEVILLE.

The two valuable performances at the Excelsior Theatre on Saturday night, and at yesterday's matinee suited the Bandman Company in preference to the "Canada College" production but even in the vaudeville efforts there was very little that was new to Bombay introduced. Mr. Con Colyer told us about his "Five Rupees" and about his "Hat and Stick" for the umteenth time but certainly he was better on Saturday night. Chic as is Miss Lyle Jeffries she might give us something fresh and Mr. Billy Rex, mirthful as he is as Mr. Pinker" might surprise the Bombay people with another "turn." Novelty was provided by Miss Bobby Rex in "Mississippi" for we do not remember her giving a separate item before. She showed herself to be a capable mimic. We liked Mr. Lonie Cowen who gave us one of Carnso's most delightful efforts from "Pagliacci" as "Canis." His voice was resonant to a degree and his Italian was that of a student. Miss Alice May is a great acquisition and with Mr. Clayton Robbins gave a finished representation of the Jazz Dance. Few mezzo sopranos have delighted a Bombay audience than did Miss Lilian Gascoigne and with Mr. Malcolm Prentice providing the violin obligato she was compelled to re-appear. Miss Beatrice Rome sang two "straight" songs with pronounced effect while Mr. Gerald Osborne was at home in his presentations with the girls. After all said and done there was not much to hear the double turn of Miss Lyle Jeffries and Mr. Gerald Osborne from a point of popularity although Miss Edythe Cowley captivated the "gods." To-night's the night for the old Gaiety Theatre favourite. "To-nights the Night" and we shall see "the Chocolate Soldier" to-morrow.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, 11th August, 1919.

SIR SANKARAN NAIR'S INDICTMENT.

The tenth despatch of the Government of India on Constitutional Reforms has, strictly speaking, nothing to do with the question of reform at all. It represents an attempt of the majority of the Executive Council to retrieve themselves with reference to the discomfiture they plainly sustained at the hands of Sir Sankaran Nair in the despatch of March 5. In their previous despatch they had said that because time was of the essence of everything, they could only urge that they had considered the arguments of Sir Sankaran Nair and rejected every one of them. The position, however self-compiacent and categorical, was not quite happy for the majority. After spending full three months in the collection of additional evidence and presumably in general cogitation, they have sent to the Secretary of State their so-called despatch on Reform. The public have, by now, been well acquainted with the scathing exposure by Sir Sankaran Nair of the scandals of Champaran and Kaira; and the present despatch is merely the prolongation of a controversy in which once more the majority have emerged with discredit to themselves. They are probably aware, after the rejoinder of Sir Sankaran Nair, that they have failed in justifying themselves and that their case has been smashed through the erroneous tactics of a further challenge. It would have been expedient of the majority had they remained on the position of elevation they chose for themselves when, in brief terms and without ceremony, they "rejected" the arguments of their colleague. All that they could say now was that they regretted the inaccuracies of Sir Sankaran Nair. But their sense of mental integrity dissuaded them from attempting a detailed reply, supported as they were by the rather pugnacious but shaky asseverations of the Local Governments to whom they appealed. Now the public are fully satisfied that though on occasions time may be the essence of everything, in dignified controversies, it is reason and cogency that are really the essence of everything.

We are afraid we shall have to confine ourselves only to some of the facts of Champaran, leaving the question of Kaira for another occasion; but the origin of the controversy is in both cases essentially the same. It has been a favourite legend of officials —at least the bulk of them— that, as against the educated classes, they are the only trustees of the interests of the masses and that if power were transferred to the enlightened section of the community by any approach to responsible administration, it would be the betrayal of the dumb millions. There have been honourable exceptions who have repudiated this artifice of arrogating power for the aggrandisement of vested interests. Nevertheless it has been part of the official folklore and the main plank of obstructive propaganda, that the officials are the ordained protectors of the masses. The people of India know that it is propagandist humbug and the record of officialdom, creditable as it has been in the frigid administration of routine, cannot be cited in corroboration of this unheard of theory. Court chroniclers in India have made enormous capital of the thesis and pushed the argument of Indian untrustworthiness by scurrilous attack on the character of popular leaders who have been falsely represented as a league of lawyers and money-lenders and Brahmins thirsting to plunder the masses who are looked after at present by the official classes. We would, in passing, remark that Indians have been urging their claims not only in the name of the educated classes, but also on the operative value of the franchise for as wide a section of the population as can be brought to share the responsibility. All that, however, does not deter the advocates of vested interests from pursuing the false argument with libellous embellishments of Indian character. Morally speaking and apart from the discredited doctrine of pure force, it is plain that an alien bureaucracy have no more right to claim the duty of disinterestedly looking after the interests of millions than the body of indigenous leaders, though we grant that whatever claim they have can be justified only by their record. That record, in the higher national interests, has been poor; the system is to-day hindering the evolution of freedom and the growth of prosperity. The fact is indisputable; in fact very few officials rationally arguing defend the obsolete arrangement. Worse than that, there is a double wrong in trying by argument to exploit the alleged backwardness of the people. First, there is the failure of their larger stewardship; second, there is the attempt to take advantage of the remissness in the past of a system which after decades and decades has produced a record of worse success. During the pacification of country and the consolidation of British rule, the practice of official autocracy had a value which it-to-day has lost. Many officials reckon their function as being ancillary to the British mercantile classes and according to the varying degrees of that perception, the justice has been done to India. Now under legal terminology and judicial forms the discrimination, we believe, exists. Thus Sir Nicholas Beatson-Bell in his minute taking what he considers to be a relief-survey of the position of Government, says:—"*It was a merchants and planters that the British came to India and it is essentially as merchants and planters that we are still here. The official British element is ancillary in function and accidental in form;* the non-official British element is permanent and vital." He develops this thesis of the *raison d'etre* of British rule with illuminating outspokenness. Now it is a political doctrine which is pernicious to British Indian interests and destructive of the moral value of the British connection. And it is only natural that in contesting the main premise, Sir Sankaran Nair chose an example of official wrongdoing in connection with the very class whom Sir Nicholas glorified as the primary concern of the British Government.

In the Champaran Ryots' case there was a clear conflict between the material interests of the indigo planters and the rights of the ryots to the free and unfettered pursuit of their own calling as cultivators. We are convinced that the delay in taking up the task of redressal was caused by the spirit of wrong sympathy with which the interests of the planters were ministered to by the official classes, and that the matter was forced upon the Government not so much through the warmth of officials for the oppressed cultivators as by the strong attitude taken up by the discredited agitator who is supposed to look for ways of despoiling his poorer countrymen. In fact it was a conspicuous vindication of the function of the "agitator." The Executive knew the rights and wrongs of the conflict, but for two generations a policy of timid non-interference was pursued to the profit of the planter. If Sir Nicholas Beatson-Bell wanted an illustration of his theory, he could cite Champaran. The majority of the Viceroy's Council are now driven to the flimsy defence that for the purpose of redressal it was necessary to wait for the settlement operations. They admit to their chagrin that there was unconscionable delay, while they have nothing to say regarding the mysterious manner in which the report of Mr. Gourlay in favour of the ryots was withheld from public notice. Till the Government were forced to face the dispute, they practically fought shy of the issue to the detriment of the cultivators and to the profit of the planters. The question is whether the wrongs were such as could be righted only after the research work of the settlement officers. Sir Sankaran Nair details *in seriatim* abuses which had nothing to do with the settlement and which were so palpable as to require direct action. There is no doubt that the majority of the Viceroy's Council, so rich in the gifts of long and contentious argument, sorrowfully refrain from a full defence and confine themselves to an inconsequential statement, because they know that they have nothing valid to say. Two-thirds of the grievances of the ryots had nothing to do with the discoveries of the settlement officers. The majority might with similar logic contend that the system of flogging in the army continued because there were important researches in progress in regard to high-range gunnery. Fancy the harassments of the cultivators and the exactions they suffered at the hands of factory subordinates; and Sir Sankaran Nair asks what that had to with settlement operations or how such a miniature feat of Imperialism could in any case be justified. Whether from self-deception or self-interest or both, the Executive hold to the theory that they are the protectors of the masses from outside exploitation. The plea only raises a smile in India. It may cut ice in Britain when sedulously urged, and ease the conscience of negligent officials in India when told by a friendly press that theirs is the mission of rescue. Now we are glad that in a state document of the first importance the representatives of the system tried to meet a critic in the open. The tradition of weighty silence and dialectical dodges and self-commendation was all very well; but forced to meet the issue, they have failed and they can only point to the Local Government for explanation who in turn put it on them to answer. The controversy is most instructive. Officials seldom own to a moral defeat inasmuch as they have to uphold their prestige.

Notes of the Day.

Back to Monarchy?

The sudden change of situation in Hungary is like a tremendous display of the conjurer's trick. Bela Kun was overthrown; the Peidl kabinet came to power; the Allied armies hurried on the scene; and all of a sudden "authority is delegated" to Arch-Duke Joseph, who creates a ministry of his own and makes a proclamation under the auspices of the Entente. The events are described as dramatic, as indeed they must be to all who were not in the secret. Clearly Arch-Duke Joseph owes his eminence to the Allies and on them it will rest for a long time to come. The result is that Bolshevism is swept off from Hungary and one-man Government restored. It may be the reappearance of the monarchy and the defeat of the revolution which scarcely had a chance of justifying itself. Arch-Duke Joseph, recognised as the virtual ruler of Hungary, says in his proclamation that he is piloting a transitional government. If it is the presage of the institution of a small monarchy, it will be a blow to people who hoped that they saw the last of the Hapsburgs when Emperor Karl fled. It will be remembered that the Southport Conference demanded the withdrawal of intervention in Hungary and the raising of the blockade on the ground that the Allied Governments had set their heart on the protection of monarchy and capitalism. We do not know if as the result of these surprises, Hungary will have left to it any of the benefits of the revolution.

Anti-Profiteering Measures.

Sir Auckland Geddes' announcement of anti-profiteering measures has, according to to Reuter, surprised members of Parliament who, it seems, did not expect that Government would act without waiting for the report of the committee, which was appointed only a fortnight previously and which met for the first time on August 5. The action of the Government is no doubt unusual but it is fully justified, inasmuch profiteering is an evil which needs not investigation but prompt suppression. Sir Auckland Geddes has told the chairman of the committee that it is now unnecessary for it to pursue its enquiry—which means that Government have at last realised the need of drastic and immediate action. The proposals which they have adumbrated cannot be said to err on the side of severity having regard to the capacity of the profiteer.

A World Scourge.

It is proposed to establish local tribunals and county appeal tribunals similar to those under the Military Service Act to deal with profiteering by retailers in the uncontrolled articles of daily use and empowered to inflict fines up to £20, or refer the case to a court of summary jurisdiction which would be empowered to inflict penalties up to £200 or six months' imprisonment. The defect of the proposal is that it apparently leaves out of account the operations of the "big business" which are not less reprehensible and against the interests of the general community. However, the working of the tribunals, on which both trade organisations and trade unions will be represented, will be watched with keen interest outside Britain as well as in the United Kingdom; for, profiteering is a world scourge which must be checked in time before it takes firm root and all efforts directed to secure this end are welcome. We wish Government in this country were as equally alive to the urgency of efforts in this direction as the Government in Britain have found it necessary to be.

The Principle of Special Protection.

A correspondent writing to the "Spectator", tries to damn the Reform Scheme with the argument that "under the Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme, where a British official finds that, in order to comply with the wishes of an Indian official superior, he must violate his conscience or forfeit his self-respect, he is to give way." It is of course a malicious libel of Indians to forecast that they would impose on public servants duties repugnant to honest men, but the writer makes use of apt passages in the Government of India's despatch to support the stir of civilians for defeating the ends of reform. If it is "the progressive realisation of responsible government", which is predicated in the August announcement, there is the certainty that, in due course, public servants in India shall have to obey the will of the people. That is a definite certainty which cannot be evaded by present devices of "protection", which, as are well-known, can attenuate the chances of success of all reform. The point is that unheard-of provisions for the safety of the conscience and self-respect of civilians against Indian outrage cannot be regarded as consistent with the period of actual responsible government, which is anticipated and promised in the pledge of August 20. In fact, the pledge presupposes that it is possible for honest public servants to obey the will of "responsible government" (which is also the popular will), and all manoeuvres for special protection are against the spirit of the pledge and probably conceived to defeat it. The announcement means that on the attainment of responsible government, it will still be possible for honest and efficient men to serve without considerations of national "superiority."

A Clear Proof.

All the bunkum about the delicacy of bureaucratic conscience apart, the alarm raised as of immediate consequence is that the new era of alleged insecurity would cause a falling off in the quality and quantity of British recruits. Thanks to the growth of indigenous talent, that would not altogether be an irreparable calamity, and we would add that if it is quality that is required, plans of promiscuous selection from ex-soldiers by way of war-award—as outlined in the recent communique,—may not operate well. However that may be, the lordly conditions of the service are attractive enough and no honest Britisher will be alienated from the career because the British tradition of responsibility is established in India. Irresponsibles with the Junker strain in them might lament it, but they will be avoiding the services for India's good, though it might not be for their own gain. A similar fuss, equally artificial, was started by the British Commercial Community. It is that the "insecurity" created by the introduction of responsibility, will not draw further capital to India. It is, of course, false. A Calcutta paper refers to the large flotations of British capital in India and the starting of new companies as a happy sign. Happy the sign may be, but it gives the lie to the propaganda that reform would jeopardise the position of foreign investors and repel fresh capital. We are certain that in the analogous case of the services and British recruits, facts will give the lie to the speculations raised about their supposed perils—for the sake of frustrating reform.

Sixth Gujarati Literary Conference.

It has been announced that the Sixth Gujarati Literary Conference will be held this year in Ahmedabad and Professor A. B. Dhruva has been elected president of the reception committee. The announcement is especially welcome in view of the fact that the conference has not been held for the last four years. This irregularity has been a feature of the conference ever since its inception. Gujarat, however, has now awakened and has been holding a Political Conference, an Educational Conference and a Social Conference regularly for the last three years. In the present awakening, we have no doubt the claims of the Literary Conference will not be ignored as hitherto. It is, however, not enough that a conference should meet once a year, deliberate and disperse. An executive body should be created, which should devote itself from year's end to year's end to the more important task of carrying into effect the resolutions passed at the Conference. Various names are being suggested in the vernacular papers for the presidentship of the coming sessions at Ahmedabad. Claims have been put forward on behalf of Messrs M. K. Gandhi, Nanalal D. Kavi and Rao Bahadur Hargovindas Kantawala. Mr. M. K. Gandhi will bring a new and fresh outlook to bear on the deliberations of the Conference. Further, it is no exaggeration to say that there is no greater lover of Gujarati than he is. Rao Bahadur Kantawala has rendered great service to Gujarati literature by editing the Prachin Granthmala. Mr. N. D. Kavi has been a pioneer of blank verse in Gujarati, and has, in his dramas, struck a new path. Without, however, disparaging the claims of Rao Bahadur Kantawala and Mr. Nanalal Kavi, we would suggest that, in the present dorment state of the Conference, there is no one better fitted to infuse new life into it than Mr. Gandhi.

Even Anglo-India!

In matters political, prophecies are very rarely safe. It can, however, be safely presaged that the sentences on the Punjab leaders passed by the military tribunal will not stand, that is, if British justice is not an unreality. Although the "Times of India", for instance, waxed eloquent over the "fuss" made regarding the sentence against Babu Kalinath Roy, the merits of the case no less than the force of public opinion compelled the authorities at least to reduce the sentence from 18 months to 3 if not to see that justice was done. The cases of Messrs. Harkishen Lal and others are not different from that of the Punjab journalist. How far the universal opinion among Indians in this regard is shared even by sane-minded Anglo-Indians, is evidenced by the comments of a paper like the "Looker-On" of Calcutta. We make no apology for the length of citation from our contemporary. It says:—

"The other day I chided the Punjab authorities for that they did not give the fullest possible publicity to the sentences pronounced by the Martial Law Tribunals in the Punjab, and I characterised this policy of secrecy as unwise. I now hasten to make amends. The Punjab Government is not at all unwise in not advertising the complete text of judgments such as that pronounced by the Lahore Tribunal on Lala Harkishen Lal, Rambhaj Dutt, Duni Chand and others—a copy of which judicial effort has been sent to me. I am no lawyer and—writing as an unprejudiced layman who had formerly believed that the life sentences passed on the men mentioned above were fully deserved, I must in mere honesty state that the judgment which affects to explain the conviction of the accused is pitifully lame, and does not, I sincerely trust, set forth the real case against the convicted men. I have as great a respect for the law as any of my readers, but the judgments of the Lahore Tribunal read in conjunction with Eardley Norton's striking article in the "Looker-On" to-day would, I make bold to declare, induce my most O'Dwyeresque critics to welcome a prompt and searching public inquiry into the Punjab Affair. It may be that the authors of the judgment have done feeble work with good material—stranger things have happened—but I cannot describe the judgment under my notice—the only one I have studied—as convincing in the slightest degree."

Egypt and Vested Interests.

That vested interests, especially of alien capitalistic nature, will always militate against the enfranchisement of subject peoples, has unfortunately become a historical truth. We are sufficiently familiar with it in this country, and know what decisive influence the interests of European merchants and financiers and of retired Anglo-Indians in Great Britain, wield in shaping the destinies of this country. The same is the case with Egypt. There, too, the greatest obstacles to progress are the "vested interests" of the European capitalists. Here is an extract from the speech of the chairman of the annual meeting of the New Egyptian Company, Ltd., as reported in the "Saturday Review" of the 12th July, which throws a sidelight on the sentiments which inspire the average Anglo-Egyptian of the mercantile class in his opposition to the conferment of Home Rule on Egypt:—

The trouble about Egypt is that it is neither Egyptian nor British, and if we are to succeed there we must make it either more British or less British. We must either "get on or get out", as the late Colonel Roosevelt said with a rudeness that was half resented at the time, and with a truth which has not yet been realised. We must either govern the Egyptians properly or let them govern themselves. But, gentlemen, there are two reasons why we cannot give Egypt Home Rule—the Suez Canal at one end and the Sudan at the other end of Egypt. We cannot leave the Suez Canal to a Levantine Effendia, and if we were to withdraw military protection from Egypt we should have the Sudan coming down upon Egypt and crunching the Egyptians as a bear crunches a rotten apple. It is impossible for us to give Home Rule to Egypt. The Egyptian officials, the Effendia class, have deliberately used the discontent among the Fellaheen caused by their own misgovernment to draw the Fellaheen into this rising.

This alternation of considerations of greed and generosity is typical of the political creed of the Anglo-Egyptian.

INDIAN ARMY COMMITTEE.

APPOINTMENT OF AN INDIAN UNDER CONSIDERATION.

MR. MONTAGU'S STATEMENT IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Aug. 7.
Recd. 2 p.m., Aug. 10.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Montagu stated that the appointment of an Indian to the Indian Army Committee was being considered. He promised to communicate to Lord Esher the suggestion that evidence of Indian officers at Hampton Court should be taken.

OFFER OF PRIVATE SILVER.

He understood that the question of the offer by the Government of India to receive private silver would be submitted to the Currency Committee. The latter considered that the terms of reference gave all scope necessary.

ENQUIRY INTO PUNJAB EVENTS.

He was communicating with the Government of India with regard to an enquiry into the recent events in the Punjab and hoped to make a statement shortly.

ENFRANCHISEMENT OF INDIAN WOMEN.

DEPUTATION TO MR. MONTAGU.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 8.
Recd. 2 p.m., Aug. 10.

Replying to a deputation of Indian women headed by Mrs. Naidu, urging enfranchisement of the women of India, Mr. Montagu said he regarded the question as vitally important because, if not at present, certainly after the first statutory commission of enquiry, it would be a question which Indian men would be in a position to decide for themselves. He had always advocated women's suffrage in Britain. The Joint Committee was making the most detailed enquiry into the question. It would be wrong to indicate his own view, and he certainly could not indicate what would be the view of the Committee, but all arguments of the deputation would be very fully considered.

ABSENCE OF PREMIER IN HOUSE OF COMMONS.

DUE TO PRESSURE OF WORK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Aug. 8.
Recd. 2 p.m., Aug. 10.

The Profiteering Bill has been introduced in the House of Commons.

Replying to criticisms of his absence from the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George said with the pressure of subjects demanding close study, for instance the coal trade policy, profiteering and agricultural policy and Ireland it was impossible for him to take part in the debates in the House daily. Mr. Lloyd George announced that the Government scheme for Ireland would be introduced as soon as possible but not before the recess.

COAL MINES BILL PASSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 8.
Recd. 2 p.m., Aug. 10.

The House of Commons has passed the third reading of the Coal Mines Bill establishing a seven hour day.

CASUALTY LISTS OF AFGHAN CAMPAIGN.

NO DELAY IN PUBLICATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Aug. 7.
Recd. 2 p.m., Aug. 10.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons, Mr. Montagu stated that it was not the case, as far as he was aware, that no casualty lists for the North-west Frontier operations had been published for over a month after May 17th. The reports of casualties were immediately communicated to the next-of-kin. He promised to enquire into the cases to which Colonel Yate referred, where even the wives were not officially informed of their husbands' deaths.

Mr. Montagu stated that any member of the India Council was free to give evidence before the Joint Committee.

ANTONIO ALMEIDA.

ELECTED PRESIDENT OF PORTUGUESE REPUBLIC.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Aug. 8.
Recd. 2 p.m., Aug. 10.

LISBON.—Antonio Almeida has been elected President of the Republic.

PUNJAB SENTENCES.

NEED FOR REVISION.

LORD SINHA'S ANNOUNCEMENT IN LORDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Aug. 7.
Recd. 2 p.m., Aug. 10.

In the House of Lords, replying to Lord Russell in regard to sentences in connection with the Punjab riots, Lord Sinha announced the commutation of Lala Harkishen Lal's sentence and pointed out that the original sentence was the only sentence which could be given if the accused was found guilty of offence with which he was charged. He laid stress on the reductions and commutations of sentences and declared that time had now arrived for the revision of actions necessarily prompt and probably hasty, which were taken to restore order. With a view to ensuring confidence of the well disposed that action had been adequate and not merciless. Mr. Montagu had been constantly communicating with the Government of India by cable and he had every hope that definite announcement with regard to the promised enquiry would be made shortly.

CANADIAN LIBERAL PARTY.

MR. MACKENZIE KING TO SUCCEED SIR W LAURIER AS LEADER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Aug. 8.
Recd. 2 p.m., Aug. 10.

OTTAWA.—Mr. Mackenzie King has been chosen successor to Sir Laurier as leader of the Liberal Party.

STRIKE OF NEW YORK RAILWAY MEN.

SUSPENSION OF TRAFFIC.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, August 8.
Recd. 2 p.m., August 10.

WASHINGTON.—A telegram from Boston says traffic on New York, Dewsaven, Hartford railway has been suspended owing to the srtike of ten thousand men in shops.

CHICAGO STOCKYARD WORKERS THREATEN TO STRIKE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, August 8.
Recd. 2 p.m., August 10.

WASHINGTON.—A telegram from Chicago says hundred thousand stockyard workers threaten to strike unless the guards stationed in the yards to prevent racial rioting are withdrawn. Hundreds of whites have left work owing to three thousand Negroes returning to work protected by troops.

STRIKE OF STREET RAILWAYS IN BROOKLYN.

LEADS TO RIOTING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, August 8.
Recd. 2 p.m., August 10.

WASHINGTON.—A telegram from New York says the strike of street railways in Brooklyn led to rioting in which several were shot and many injured.

Actors have struck for recognition of their union and for extra pay for acting more than seven times weekly. The principal theatres in Broadway are closed.

TRADE RETURNS.

INCREASE IN EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Aug. 8.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Aug. 10.

The Board of Trade returns show that exports have increased by £21,671,024 and imports by £4,430,794 as compared with July of last year.

CABLE ITEMS.

Government has decided to set aside twenty-five millions sterling as a guarantee to British exporters against loss in trading operations in the new states of Europe and Parts of Russia.

The King received on Thursday the son and the grandson of the ruler of Bahrein, who presented a victory sword to H. M. the King.

Six hundred and fifty officers and men of the Indian contingent visited the Portsmouth Dockyard on Thursday and went on the warships Repulse, Barham and Queen Elizabeth.

The Tea Brokers' Association says that over 102 million pounds of tea were bonded on July 31st, compared with 55 millions on the same day last year, but the congestion at ports is hindering the distribution and tending to maintain prices.

WASHINGTON.—President Wilson has written to the Director of Railways authorising him to adjudicate on the demands of men in railway shops for higher wages as soon as the unauthorised strikers have resumed work.

A BUDAPEST TANGLE.

REPORTS OF RUMANIAN ATROCITIES.

SUPREME COUNCIL'S MESSAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Aug. 8.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Aug. 10.

PARIS.—The Supreme Council was to-day occupied with a lengthy consideration of a tangle at Budapest from which city all Allies' representatives reports depict the conduct of the Rumanians in unfavourable terms. The British General Gordon telegraphs that the Rumanian troops are committing outrages.

Mr. Polk, the Chief American delegate told the Council that the composition of the new Government and the manner of its formation would do more to spread Bolshevism than anything else.

The Council drafted a telegram to the French Minister at Bucharest for transmission to the Rumanian Government recalling that the Allies sent a military mission to Budapest to arrange that the Hungarian Government should execute the armistice terms and safeguard the Hungarian population from violence or pressure at the hands of the Rumanian army. The Council learned on August 6th that the Rumanian Generalissimo had presented fresh armistice terms to the Hungarians. The Supreme Council then telegraphed to the Rumanian Government refusing to recognise the Rumanians' right to conclude a fresh armistice and warning the Rum[illegible]vernment against any violation of [illegible]umanity and requesting it to [illegible] Rumanian Generals at Budap[illegible]he orders of the inter-Allied com[illegible]udapest. No reply reached the Co[illegible]it was learned that the Rum[illegible]erals had refused to obey the Commission, permitted pillaging, had established a blockade which was reducing Budapest to starvation, had destroyed railways between Budapest and Vienna and had committed other violations of the rights of the Allies and even of humanity. The telegram concludes requesting the Rumanian Government immediately to demonstrate by acts that the inference of the Conference that Rumania has resolved to disregard its authority and separate herself from the Allies is mistaken.

RUMANIA'S RIGHT TO IMPOSE ARMISTICE TERMS.

SUPEREME COUNCIL'S REFUSAL TO RECOGNISE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 8.
Recd. 2 p.m., Aug. 10.

The Supreme Council has not only refused to recognise Rumania's right to impose fresh Armistice terms, but has also pointed out that the exaction of reparations and indemnities was vested in all allies. American circles are indignant at Rumania's action and predict that it will disastrously affect the opinion in America. French circles take a less serious view and think that Rumania will not refuse to comply with the decision of the Peace Conference. It is urged in judging the startling course of events that the fact should be remembered that Rumania is an ally and hungary an enemy.

ENTHUSIASTIC DEMONSTRATIONS IN BUDAPEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 8.
Recd. 2 p.m., Aug. 10.

BUDAPEST.—An enormous and enthusiastic crowd demonstrated all night before the hotel, where the new ministers are staying. They dispersed after singing the National Anthem in orderly manner. The Entente missions havo permitted national flags to be hoisted.

AUTHORITIES' REFUSAL TO RECEIVE ALLIED MISSION.

SUPREME COUNCIL'S REPRESENTATION TO BUKHAREST GOVT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, August 8.
Recd. 2 p.m., August 10.

PARIS.—According to the "Echo de Paris" owing to the refusal of Rumanian authorities to receive the Allied military mission the Supreme Council has made energetic representations to the Bukharest Government.

RUMANIAN ARMISTICE CONDITIONS.

AMERICA'S REQUEST FOR WITHDRAWAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, August 8.
Recd. 2 p.m., August 10.

BERLIN.—The "Tageblatt's" Budapest correspondent says the American Government has requested the Rumanian command to withdraw armistice conditions threatening stoppage of supplies to Rumania.

BELA KUN'S INTERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 8.
Recd. 2 p.m., Aug. 10.

The population of the town in lower Austria, where Bela Kun and his two associates are interned under assumed names have met and demanded their removal before week-end.

PATEL MARRIAGE BILL.

"GOVT. OF INDIA NOT RESPONSIBLE."

MR. MONTAGU'S STATEMENT IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 7.
Recd. 2 p.m., Aug. 10.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Montagu emphasised that the Government of India was not responsible for the Patel Marriage Bill and was in no way committed to support it, but as it had received certain amount of support from unofficial members, the Government of India had taken steps to obtain full opinion of the Hindu community before the Bill was proceeded with. The Government of India must make up its opinion about the Bill. If ever it came up for sanction or veto the Bill would be treated as a private member's unofficial Bill.

ARCHDUKE JOSEPH'S PROCLAMATION.

TRANSITIONAL GOVT. TO BE FORMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 8.
Recd. 2 p.m., Aug. 10.

BUDAPEST.—A Proclamation by Archduke Joseph says: "Impelled by the imperishable love for the Hungarian people and responding to the requests from all sides I have undertaken the solution of a seemingly impossible situation. I cannot look on while politicians of various interests and party groups are quarrelling over the fate of our poor broken fatherland. Everywhere complete anarchy reigns in Trans-Danubia and the Ministry is in office that nobody recognises. Complete stoppage of food supply already threatens catastrophe unless the educated classes unit with the sober working classes and peasants to establish order with a strong hand." The proclamation appoints provisional ministers, including Friedrich and Tanozos as cabled yesterday, but not including the War Minister. The proclamation says, transitional government will be formed a few days after the citizens, peasants and workmen have been consulted. It concludes: "Let everyone in whose heart still lives a spark of patriotism support, the Government with entire devotion in its difficult position. Away with discord, criticism and sophistry. Let there be unity, understanding and work. Let us immovably trust in better future for the fatherland."

Friedrich, the new Premier, belongs to the bourgeois party. It is intended to offer portfolios to the agrarian party, members of the so-called Szegedin government and social democrats. Archduke Joseph was always a very popular member of the Imperial family. He resided in Budapest and held an army command in war time. He was among the first at the beginning of the revolution to recognise the new regime and support Karolyi.

RELIEF WORK IN HUNGARY.

FOOD CONSIGNMENT TO BUDAPEST STOPPED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Aug. 8.
Recd. 2 p.m., Aug. 10.

PARIS.—Mr. Hoover who is directing relief work in Hungary has ordered suspension of all consignments of food to Budapest on the ground that the Rumanians are carrying off all food.

HUNGARIAN AMBASSADOR FLEES FPOM VIENNA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 8.
Recd. 2 p.m., Aug. 10.

VIENNA.—According to the "Die Zeit", the Hungarian Ambassador Boehm fled from Vienna by motor, last night, after burning secret documents. Hungarian journalists and officers went to the Embassy this morning and thrashed and ejected the personnel.

RUMANIAN TROOPS OCCUPY HUNGARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, August 8.
Recd. 2 p.m., August 10.

PARIS.—The Rumanian troops have crossed the Danube and occupied the whole city owing to the expiry of the period fixed for the acceptance of armistice.

KRUSKA'S SURRENDER DEMANDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 8.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Aug. 10.

COPENHAGEN.—A message from Berlin states that the Allies have demanded the surrender of the German General Kruska, Commander of the prison camp at Kassel, where three thousand French prisoners died of typhus.

CHOLERA IN TIENSTIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 8.
Recd. 2 p.m., Aug. 10.

A telegram from Tientsin reports serious outbreak of cholera in South Manchuria, especially at Mukden, where numbers are dying daily. Fatal cases have also occurred in Tientsin.

AFTER THE AFGHAN WAR.

DELEGATES THANKED FOR CO-OPERATION.

ADDRESS OF SIR H. GRAND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RAWALPINDI, August 9.

The following is the text of the address delivered by Sir Hamilton Grant after the treaty had been signed:—

My friends,—We have to-day signed a treaty of peace which has closed a wanton and unprofitable war, which I trust will also pave the way in the near future to a renewal of friendship between the British Government and the Afghan Government. That we have thus been instrumental in obviating further bloodshed and widespread destruction must be a grateful thought to both the parties. The treaty which we have signed offers a prompt solution of a difficult situation. It secures peace at once and opens the door to a renewal of friendship between the two Governments later, provided the Afghan Government give concrete proof that they are sincerely anxious for such friendship. I have indicated fully verbally and in writing the specific ways the Afghan Government can show the sincerity of their feelings. I trust they will very earnestly consider these points and will take the steps suggested to satisfy the British a renewal of friendship, with the benefits it confers.

WISE STATESMANSHIP OF LATE AMIR

But the Afghan Government must act wholeheartedly in the matter. There must be none of the petty intrigues and pin-pricks which have so often in the past strained the relations between the two Governments. If the Afghan Government co-opearate wholeheartedly, they will get our wholehearted friendship. Moreover ,in dealing magnanimously as they have with the problem of peace, His Majesty's Government have had in mind their obligations to the late Amir, Siraj-ul-Millat Wad Din, whose wise statesmanship suceeded in maintaining the neutrality of Afghanistan through the great war. It has been a matter of regret to them that the late Amir died before they could show him signal marks of their appreciation. As it is they are now anxious to treat with sympathy and leniency the country and people whose welfare he placed above all else, and to give his son a chance of following in his father's footsteps.

My friends, we part. I must thank you for the courteous way in which you have co-operated with us in these negotiations. We have had inevitable and constant difference throughout, but you have never for a moment failed to listen patiently to what we have had to say. Though your positions have often been difficult, you have never allowed undue heat to mar even the tenour of our discussions, and when we have met in social relations you have invariably treated us with true Afghan courtesy.

VICEROY'S MESSAGE TO AMIR

Finally, I have just received a telegram from Simla asking me to convey to the Afghan delegates the farewell greetings of His Excellency the Viceroy and his wishes for their safe return to Kabul after their labours. The Viceroy further asks that you will kindly deliver to the Amir a message from him expressing His Excellency's lively satisfaction that there is once more peace between Afghanistan and India. His Excellency trusts that the treaty of peace which has now been concluded will be the prelude to a treaty in due course which will, once more, draw closer the bonds of friendship between two old friends and neighbours.

PEACE DELEGATES ENTERTAINED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS SPECIAL SERVICE).

SIMLA, Aug. 10.

The Associated Press Special correspondent wires from Rawalpindi on 10th:—

People in Rawalpindi were yesterday invited to meet the Afghan delegates at a garden party at the Flagstaff House. The guests were received by Sir Hamilton and Lady Grant. The Afghans apparently greatly enjoyed the function. Some had ordered new lounge suits for the occasion and Sirdar Ali Ahmed appeared in a cut away morning coat with patent leather boots, spats, grey trousers, and a blazing red tie. He took advantage of the occasion to make a speech in which he said that but for the wisdom of the Amir and the sound commonsense of himself and Sir Hamilton Grant the British and the Afghans instead of drinking tea amicably together would have been firing off rifles and cannons at each other with the consequent loss of millions of lives and untold money.

Sir Hamilton replying said that peace was due to the commonsense of Sirdar Ali Ahmed Khan upon which the Sirdar rose from his chair and shook Sir Hamilton warmly by the hand and everybody cheered.

A conjurer showed some very clever tricks. There was the inevitable photographer and after imbibing a few more drinks the guests went home well satisfied with the only function that Rawalpindi has seen for some time. Some of the delegates intended to visit Murree to-day and the party leaves for Peshawar tomorrow afternoon.

RAWALPINDI, Aug. 10.

A garden party was given last evening by Sir Hamilton and Lady Grant in honour of the Afghan delegates who are leaving for Peshawar to-morrow. In the course of a brief speech Sirdar Ali Ahmed Khan said but for the wisdom of the Amir and the sound commonsense of Sir Hamilton Grant instead of enjoying peace they would have been at war now.

Sir Hamilton replying eulogised the services rendered by Sirdar Ali Ahmed in restoring peace.

AFGHAN BOUNDARY QUESTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS SPECIAL SERVICE).

SIMLA, Aug. 9.

The Associated Press special correspondent wires from Rawalpindi on the 9th:—

INDIAN MUSSULMANS AND KHALIFAT.

MEASSAGE TO MR. MONTAGU

The following telegram has been sent by Maulana Abdul Bari Sahib, Farangimahal, Lucknow, to the Secretary of State for India London:—

"On behalf of Mussalmans I beg to tender our hearty thanks for your efforts regarding the Khilafat and Holy Places of Islam, coming through Bikaneer and other reliable sources. Muslim anxiety shall continue until final favourable decisions are arrived at. Mussalmans fervently pray to continue your efforts until Muslim questions are favourably settled. Turkey's dismemberment shall cause universal indignation resulting in unbearable blow to the feelings of Mussalmans."

BRITISH MANDATE FOR TURKEY.

MOVEMENT REPORTED SPREADING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Aug. 8.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Aug. 10.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 5.—The movement in favour of a British mandate for Turkey is increasing enormously. An association largely composed of old Turks and retired officials is actively campaigning towards this end with a view to an ultimate plebiscite.

General Sir George Milne has been entrusted with the maintenance of order at Smyrna on behalf of the Allies.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY COMMISSION.

FAR-REACHING RECOMMENDATIONS."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 9.

The following press communique is issued:—

The Report of the Calcutta University Commission consists of thirteen volumes. The first five volumes contain an analysis of the present conditions and the recommendations of the Commission. The sixth volume includes a number of appendices written by members of the Commission and lists of witnesses, etc. Volumes 7 to 12 contain the oral and written evidence submitted to the Commission and volume 13 contains statistics relating to the University of Calcutta.

In view of the interest with which the issue of the Report is awaited it has been decided not to delay the publication of the main recommendations of the Commission until the complete report is printed. The regrettable delay in the publication of the Report is due solely to the necessity for careful correction of proofs and the great pressure of work falling upon the Government Press. The first five volumes will be available from to-day.

There will also be a popular edition containing the more important chapters of the report. The remaining volumes will be published at the earliest opportunity. It will be seen from the portion of the Report now published that the recommendations of the Commission are far-reaching. They include the reconstruction of the University of Calcutta as a teaching University with colleges in Calcutta intimately associated with it, the constitution of a teaching and residential University at Dacca, a separate organisation for the mofussil colleges by means of a Board of Mofussil Colleges connected with the reconstructed University of Calcutta, the creation of a new type of institution to be called an intermediate college which, among other functions, will take over the teaching of the intermediate classes and the institution of a new public authority and the board of secondary and intermediate education. These are only a few of the changes recommended by the Commission who have submitted at the end of the Report a comprehensive summary of their recommendations.

In connection with the boundary question referred to in the Peace Treaty, it is understood that Mr. J. L. Maffey, C.I.E., will be the head of the Commission. He will have a strong escort and will start work shortly. The boundary to be marked out extends from Sisobi to Palosi on the Kabul river. Boundary pillars will be erected. An Afghan officer will be permitted to watch the proceedings, but he will not be a member of the Commission.

SITUATION IN KHAIBAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, August 9.

A press communique states:—In the Khaibar area on the evening of the 6th small parties of Shinwaris fired on Khargali piquets above Landi Khana, without result. In the Tochi Valley the enemy collecting near the Shinki Post were dispersed by bombs on approaching a piquet without casualties on our side. The piquets in the neighbourhood of Saidgi were attacked on the 8th. Details have not yet been received. Mahsud and Wazir lashkhar, reported near Jandoka, has not yet taken any action. In Baluchistan small parties of tribesmen near Lakabund were bombed by an aeroplane. On the Nushki railway, a train was stopped and fired at near Sheikh Wasil. Raiders were driven off by the guard without loss.

"NEED OF CHARACTER AND PLUCK."

GOVERNOR'S ADVICE TO STUDENTS.

FOUNDATION OF KARNATAK COLLEGE LAID.

The following is the text of the speech of his Excellency Sir George Lloyd delivered at Dharwar on 29th July on the occasion of laying the foundation-stone of the Karnatak College:—

Mr. Rawlinson, Ladies and Gentlemen,—The repeated references made to the establishment of this college, which I heard this morning, in the addresses presented to me, as well as the undoubted and wide-spread interest which I have noticed all through the southern parts of the Presidency in regard to the question of education—to say nothing of this large assembly here this afternoon amply testify to the enthusiasm and the interest you take in the ceremony for which we have assembled here to-day. You rightly, I think, have asked that the long period of discussion over this college should now come to an end, and you want to know whether this is the mere idle ceremony of laying a foundation-stone, on which nothing else is going to be built—(laughter),—or whether it really means that Government intends to proceed in the matter. Well, gentlemen, it may interest you to know that when some few weeks ago I received from Mr. Rawlinson an invitation to lay the foundation stone I said I would only do so if I were assured by the department that a start was to be made in building at an early date. I understand that the plans and estimates are already in the course of preparation, and that the site is bespoken by Government, and I have every confidence that as soon as the plans are ready we shall go ahead and that building operations will be undertaken.

Before passing to other matters, I should like to make a reference to the great public spirit, energy and enterprise of one or two gentlemen in this district. I refer to Rao Bahadur Artal, and Rao Bahadur Rodda, who by their energy and enthusiasm have collected no less than two lakhs of rupees to show to the Government the real desire of the people of these districts for a college. I have occasionally had to collect money and I know what a difficult task it is: I know that the collection of two lakhs takes a great deal of time and trouble. I know there are people who are very willing to join in the fruits of other people's energy, but when it comes to their paying money themselves they are often very busy. (Laughter.) It is, therefore, I do think, a day of which these gentlemen have a right to be really proud. I hope they will be present some day before long when the opening ceremony takes place; and I feel confident that you will join with me in expressing to them to-day your hearty thanks for the energy and enterprise that they have shown.

A FIRST GRADE ARTS COLLEGE.

You have shown some anxiety that this college should be made a first grade Arts College. I observe that similar questions had been raised in the Legislative Council some time before I came to this Presidency, and I am very willing to endorse what was then said. Government have every intention that your college should be a first class arts college provided it fulfils the conditions then laid down, and I think you may rest content with that assurance.

But what interested me perhaps, more than any other point in Mr. Rawlinson's speech, was his ambition that this college should some day become not merely, as he tersely put it, a machine for grinding out B.A's., but a great University with wider scope and with wider vision than the ordinary arts university. I entirely agree with him. He has in one phrase struck at the root of the educational problem in India. What education in India has to provide India with in the future is not merely a man who has crammed till he can pass an examination—such a man is not educated at all—he is merely veneered and varnished over, often hiding defects which are real, and which in spite of his degree will make him quite unfitted for the work of the world. Furthermore, their inclinations are all trained solely in directions leading to the Bar and the clerical services. You are never going to build up a country in these directions alone—India needs her youth, and her best educated youth, in her trade, in her industries, in her banks and in her agriculture. The ordinary arts degree has a value but unless education is more varied the numbers all seeking one kind of career will inevitably lead to disappointment and discontent. A diamond is no less a diamond uncut, but it has little or no wide market value, and attracts no bidders until it is cut with many and varied facets. So if the youth of India is to compete with Japan and England and Europe it must be versatile and able to play many parts upon the stage of life.

"GALLANT STUFF IN INDIA'S YOUTH."

And to you, the students, I say the same thing. Do not think that the arts degree is the only hall mark to social or other success. Any man who is a man wants to create something. For that you need to be a man of the world, tied to no text book maxims or arid contemplative philosophies. You want to be live men; fit to hold your own in the struggle of independent life. You do not want to hang upon the coat-tails of Government for employment. You want to create openings for yourselves—to found small industries, to fight them through to success; and for that you need character and pluck. I believe that in the youth of India there is gallant stuff if it is only put to the right use, but you must strike out a new path. This Karnatak college may some day be the Karnatak University with forest, agricultural and technical colleges subordinate to it and its students and professors will bear great responsibilities. Therefore if you want my sympathy you should direct your attention not only to book learning, but to arts and crafts, industries and agriculture. The educated youth of India must learn to take their part in the all-round development of their country; only so will she come to her proper position in the world and only so will she be able to compete on independent terms with those countries who have learnt the lesson.

Gentlemen, to this great enterprise which we have initiated to-day in so promising a manner, I wish Godspeed and good fortune.

A MUNICIPAL MUDDLE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your report of the proceedings of the Municipal Corporation, on Thursday, there is no mention of one item which, as a matter of fact, took up the greater part of the afternoon. In one sense the omission is justified, for nothing resulted from a long, confused, futile discussion. But the circumstances that brought above this abortive issue are instructive. And they are particularly worth examining, in view of Mr. P. Sethna's proposal that the procedure of the Corporation should be reformed by getting all questions thrashed out in Committees before they come to the Council itself.

The Schools Committee had asked that a certain letter from them should be placed before the Corporation. In their letter they pointed out that the number of municipal schools had in the last 30 years increased from 62 to 234, and was bound in the near future to increase at a still faster rate; that the work of inspection devolving on their Secretary was therefore incomparably heavier than when, in 1890. he was given a carriage allowance of Rs. 30 per mensem; and that the time had therefore come when, as in the case of some other officers, "a suitable motor car purchased and maintained at municipal cost, should be placed at the entire disposal of the Secretary." "The Committee", it was added, "equest the Corporation to sanction the said arrangement." In the event of this proposal not commending itself to Corporation and only then, the Committee suggested as a *pis aller* that the Secretary's travelling allowance should be raised to Rs. 100 for the upkeep of a carriage. But they concluded: "The Committee, however, beg to urge upon the Corporation to accept their recommendation about the provision of a motor car, for it is only by adopting that course that the efficient working of the department can be secured."

Surely nothing could be clearer or more definite. Will it be believed that the spokesman of the Schools Committee, when he got up, ostensibly to place their letter before the Corporation, cooly ignored its plain purport, and moved instead that the Secretary should be given Rs. 100 for a carriage! Being asked in the course of his speech by Mr. Anstey, *why* he did so he offered the two following strange explanations: (1) that if a motor car were sanctioned, it would be improperly made use of by members of the Schools Committee—this in spite of the recommendation in question being "that it should be at the entire disposal of the Secretary"; (2) that the Secretary himself preferred a carriage—this in spite of the gentleman making no mention of such preference in his own letter!

The inevitable consequence of this crass divergence between the recommendation contained in the Committee's printed letter and that of their spokesman was to throw the debate into a welter of confusion. No one knew what the Corporation was really asked to agree to. Different interpretations led to amendment after amendment being brought forward—including a reference back to the Committee. In the end *every proposal was negatived*; not because there was any wish to leave things as they were, but simply because no one felt sure what was actually required.

Well, Sir, what is the moral? In my humble opinion it is thus: that no amount of reformed procedure in the direction of bestowing greater powers on Committees will avail, unless the Committees are run on business-like lines, and see to it that their proposals come before the Council in their genuine, not in a perverted form; and secondly that the President must be given greater power than he appears to possess at present to cut short irrelevance of all kinds—including, as in this instance, the deliberate confusion of issues. Only thus will anything be gained in the way of avoiding the waste of public time.—Yours, etc.,

COUNCILLOR.

RICE CONTROL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir:—It has been experienced by the public that the Control on food-stuffs has been quite a failure and there have been complaints that the poor classes instead of deriving any relief have suffered thereby. Is it true that now that the rains are very satisfactory in all parts, the prices of all commodities at all places are going down and they are likely still to go down the Director of Civil Supplies is issuing certificates freely for all commodities (except gram and wheat from the Punjab) from all parts and to all license-holders. If this is true then why should not all contral be abolished?

There is now only the formality of applying to the Director of Civil Supplies for getting a certificate and there is no objection to grant it for any quantity.

The Madras Government has recently issued a proclamation that within that Presidency rice can be carried from one place to another without any certificate i.e., they have abolished the control system.

I hope the Bombay Government also will now abolish the control system and allow the goods to traverse freely within the Presidency without any certificate.—Yours, etc.

RAMJI BHARMAL.

OFFICIAL DEMENTIA OF 1907 & 1919.

(BY "VERITAS" IN "THE SERVANT OF INDIA.")

In one of his brilliant speeches in opposing the Rowlatt legislation in the Imperial Legislative Council—I believe in his concluding speech—the Hon. Mr. Srinivasa Sastri made a reference in his usual homely and telling manner to the 'fits' of panic that have in his experience overtaken the Government of the country. Mr. Sastri, if I remember right, mentioned four such 'fits' being within his own experience. With an experience immeasurably less in quantity and variety than that of our eminent leader, even I can claim to have been an eye-witness to one "fit' that occurred some twelve years ago in the very province, whose affairs have caused so much shock and bewilderment throughout the length and breadth of the land during the last few months There can be no doubt that the 1907 affair in the Punjab was due to one of such "fits' that overtook the mind of the bureaucracy. The Criminal Investigation Department was then in its infancy, but had somehow or other succeeded in creating an impression in the official mind that there would be a general rising in the Punjab—headed by Lala Lajpat Rai among others—to celebrate the jubilee of the Mutiny. In the deplorable riots at Rawalpindi in early May of that year, the authorities saw, or rather fancied that they saw, portents of an impending trouble of unusual magnitude, and they resolved to take time by the forelock. The rest is too well-known to require reiteration. There were the deportations, the trial of the Pindee lawyers, the ordinances prohibiting public meetings, and so forth.

Thanks, however, to the sturdy commonsense of the British race, the disillusionment came sure and soon. Lala Lajpat Rai and Bhai Ajit Singh were released from the operation of the rusty regulation of 1818, the lawyears of Rawlpindi were discharged, and justice and statesmanship were again in evidence. The 1919 events are a much bigger affair than those of 1907, the provocation or the inciting cause is certainly stronger, and the dementia this time in certain respects at least exceeded all bounds. But glimmersmings of the dawn of returning sense are already visible, sure and steady. The process is tardy no doubt, but its tread is clear and unambiguous. First came the reduction of sentence in the case of Mr. Kali Nath Roy, followed by a similar order in the case of the editor of the "Pratap." Then came the commutations of all death sentences except those of Ratta and Bugga, whose appeals have, thanks to the self sacrificing zeal of the Hon. Pundit Moti Lal Nehru, been admitted by His Majesty's Privy Council, and special leave to appeal given. The remission of the order of forfeiture in several of the cases tried by the Martial Law Commissions followed later. And lastly comes the welcome news of substantial remission of sentences in the cases of Lala Harkisen Lal, Pundit Rambhaj Dutt Choudhri and Mr. Dunichand and two others and the cancellation of the order of forfeiture of property in their case. No one says that the requirements of justice have been fulfilled. Nothing short of absolute reversal of the rank-begotten policy will meet the demands of justice and statesmanship. But sauer counsels have now begun to work, and it is only fair to acknowledge it. And when one compares the days of terror when O'Dwyerism was rampant and the present situation, one feels hopeful that all will be righted, whether by the executive Government or His Majesty's Privy Council. Only we have to remember that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, and the strength of our protest (of course, constitutional protest) against ill-advised executive acts and aggressions is the measure of our fitness for self-government.

THE PRECIS OF THE CHARGE.

There has been perhaps nothing so extraordinary in the administration of British criminal law as the formidable string of charges that were formulated against the Lahore leaders. Sections 120-B, 121, 121-A, 124A/109, 143, 124A/149 and Rule 25 of the Defence of India (Consolidation-) Rules were all there. The charges, as originally framed against Messrs. Harkishen Lal, Rambhaj Dutt Choudhuri, Dunichand and others ran as follows:—

"That you at Lahore on the 6th, 11th and 12th April 1919, conspired to wage war against the King, abetted the waging of war, uttered sedition and abetted sedition; and "That you at Lahore on 6th, 11th and 12th April, 1919, were a member of an unlawful assembly in the prosecution of the common object of which sedition was uttered, false reports published to cause alarm to the public."

The precis of the charge is a long, imaginative rigmarole, which one can hardly believe to have emanated from the legal brain of the Punjab Government. But as in a mist or fog, so in times of panic, everything appears blurred and misshapen. That is why the Punjab Government scented conspiracy and rebellion in mere constitutional agitation against the Rowlatt legislation. It is also possible that the late satrap of our province confounded criticism of his administration as an act of treason or lese-majeste.—(and one Court Martial Commission possibly committed the same blunder)—and was determined to make an example of the educated malcontents and the gang of agitators. Whatever be its origin, the precis of charge smacks more of Colonel Frank Johnson than of the Law Department of a responsible provincial Government. The real truth of the matter is that the Law Department abdicated its proper functions and became merged with the martial law administration which our late satrap had introduced. A few sample sentences from the precis may be quoted here as illustrations:

"Thereupon (after the passing of the legislation) a general conspiracy was formed by persons outside the Punjab with whom the accused associated to hold tumultuous meetings and to order a general strike with the aim and object of inflaming popular feeling against Government and to so overawe it as to try and induce the vetoing of the measure. Accordingly, throughout India and in the Punjab in particular, in pursuance of the same conspiracy, the accused started a general strike, commonly known as a *hartal*, to take place on the 30th March intending thereby to induce disorder, paralyse the economic life of the country and excite disaffection and hatred towards Government. To give effect to this general strike, efforts were made by threats and persuasions and deliberate misrepresentations of the scope and the objects of the measure to induce shopkeepers to close their shops and workmen, servants and others to close work, and further mass meetings were to be held to excite disaffection and hatred against Government. The methods of this great strike were euphemistically called Passive Resistance.

"In spite of prohibitions, mobs of an unruly, tempestuous and riotous nature with inflammatory flags and other symbols marched on the 6th April to the Bradlaugh Hall with the active connivance and encouragement of certain of the accused. On the 9th April, in pursuance of the conspiracy to excite disaffection and feeling of enmity against Government and on the occasion of the Ram Naumi procession the accused Rambhaj Dutt, Dunichand and others encouraged fraternization of Hindus and Mahomedans against the Government as by law established. On the 10th April, the Government of the Punjab with a view to maintaining peace and order *prevented the ingress of one of the conspirators by name Gandhi* into the province and on the same date ordered the deportations of two other conspirators from Amritsar by name Kitchlew and Satypal.

"The precautionary measures of the Government for the preservation of peace and order were seized upon by the conspirators to conspire to wage war against the King. In Amritsar Europeans were foully murdered, their property burnt and otherwise looted and destroyed. In Lahore on the receipt of the news and in conjunction with the riot in Amritsar and elsewhere large mobs incited by previous seditious and inflammatory utterances and acts of the accused and thus rose in rebellion against the King. Acts of war were committed on the Upper Mall, in Landa Bazar, at Mochi Gate and at the Lohari Gate, and the mob waging war were dispersed by firing on 10th for the riots on the Mall. On the 11th April, in pursuance of the objects of the conspiracy, a general strike of *hartal* was again proclaimed, which continued for some days. On the same day, riotous and seditious mobs paraded the city of Lahore in a posture of war and inflammatory notices were posted in the city. A tumultuous and seditious mob assembled at the Badshahi mosque. The said mob elected a committee of a revolutionary character to conduct a general strike, control the revolutionary movements and to advise those in rebellion and hostility to the King as to the line of action which should be accepted. *Langars* (free kitchens) were opened for the free rationing of the revolutionary mob. The said committee further attempted to dictate terms to Government as a condition upon which they would declare a cessation of the general strike and rebellion, and particularly Rambhaj Dutt and Dunichand attempted to make terms. On the 12th the riotous mob assembled near the For. . . On the same day, Gokalchand, Rambhaj Dutt and Dunichand dictated terms to Government for the stoppage of the general strike and rebellion and insulted loyal citizens. The riotous and seditious mob, on leaving the Badshahi mosque, attacked forces of his Majesty at Hira Mandi and were dispersed. Order was partially restored by the military occupation of the city on the 12th and 13th April."

MR. HASSAN IMAM'S ARGUMENT.

Mr. Syed Hassan Imam, who argued for the defence, found no difficulty in pointing out from the proceedings of the Imperial Legislative Council, printed in the "Government Gazette" that none of the accused ever did or said anything which was not said by the non-official members of the Council in their opposition to the Rowlatt Bill, and the real reason why the masses considered the Act to be a misgotten thing was that men like Nawab Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan, Hon. Mr. Shafi, who are mong the staunchest supporters of Government, felt themselves constrained to vote against the Bill. This led the Martial Law Commissioners to break out into the following extraordinary *obiter dicta*, viz. "In our opinion, some of the Council speeches, though they are published in the "Gazette" and are for sale to the public, might, if repeated in a heated atmosphere, easily excite disaffection towards Government. The influence of such speeches on the Lahore orators has been strongly marked." It looks strange that the printer and publisher of the "Gazette of India" was not hauled up for disseminating sedition. Anyhow, it seems clear that had Colonel Frank Johnson and the Martial Law Commissioners had it all their own way, they would make short work of Legislative Councils and Councillors. Fortunately, the lease of O'Dwyerism is neither all-comprehensive nor eternal, and I think our brave spokesmen in the Councils will be none the worse for the pious and blatant effusions of a Martial Law Commission.

Mr. Hassan Imam also pointed out that the 6th April programme was observed all over the country including his own city, Patna, where there was a procession of over a lakh of men, and if the people obeyed Mr. Gandhi and called him a Mahatma, Government had no reason to complain.

They might, he said, even deify Mr. Gandhi some day, but what objection could the Government have to it, so long as they rendered unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's? After this argument, the Commission found themselves in a difficult position as to upholding the charges regarding the observance of 6th April and so they wrote as follows:—"As we think it an overstatement of the case to say that there was a conspiracy to "commit sedition" on the 6th April, we consider that the charges of sedition based on what occurred before the time of the second *hartal* must fall to the ground." I have heard it said that Mr. Montagu's highly complimentary references to Mr. Gandhi's personality and character in his speech on the Indian Budget debate were not altogether without effect upon the Commissioners and made them chary of an adverse animadversion upon the legality of the Passive Resistance movement. Mr. Gandhi should therefore thank his stars. He has certainly been more fortunate than many non-official members of the Imperial Legislative Council.

WAS THERE A CONSPIRACY OR WAGING OF WAR?

The Commission, however, recorded the following finding.

"After weighing all the evidence, we are of opinion that the prosecution has established that there was an active conspiracy in Lahore to bring about the repeal of the Rowlatt Act by crimnal means, namely by waging war against the King, and that in furtherance thereof, war was waged from the 11th onwards."

The space at my command to-day does not enable me to enter into a detailed discussion of the evidence that led to this finding. I shall therefore content myself with noting the attitude of the principal accused, engaged in the conspiracy and waging war both at the beginning of the trouble and on the eve of their arrest and deportation.

The prosecution evidence shews that, from the very outset, the principal accused carefully avoided even the semblance of a conflict with the Government. This is fully borne out by the testimony of high European officials and leading prosecution witnesses.

Mr. Fyson, then Deputy Commissioner of Lahore, P. W. 65, thus speaks in his deposition of the attitude of the conveners of the meeting, originally announced for 30th March: "They (conveners) also said that they were willing to give up the meeting of the 30th, if Government objected," and, further, he said that "at both meetings (held on 4th April in Deputy Commissioner's room) it was announced that Government had given no orders against holding a meeting in Bradlaugh Hall on the 6th." Mr. Broadway, Senior Supdt. of Police, P. W. 13, also said in his deposition: "At the meeting of evening of 4th, I told Dunichand that my notice (about prohibition of procession) did not apply to a meeting held inside Bradlaugh Hall." It may be mentioned that the members of the Indian Association were not at all anxious for the observance of 6th April, if the authorities objected, *vide* Ex. D. IV/2 (being the report of the proceedings of the Association). Mr. C. L. Anand, M.A., Bar.-at-Law, D. W. 3/62, who was present therein, said: "*Hartal* was discussed, but everyone was agreed that it was not a matter for the Conveners of the meeting, but the shop-keepers." Consequently, Ex. P. 15 (the notice calling people to observe 6th April) makes no mention of *hartal*. Rai Bahadur Amar Nath, Joint Registrar, Lahore, P. W. 4, also states that "the Deputy Commissioner said he did not mind *hartal* so long as it was not compulsory." And it is on evidence that at the conference held in Deputy Commissioner's rooms on 4th April, Pundit Rambhaj Dutt Choudhri offered his services as a special constable.

As to their attitude on the day previous to arrest, the following excerpt from the Deputy Commissioner's deposition will best elucidate the point:

"On the evening of the 13th (April), Gokal Chand (Dr. Gokal Chand Narang, Bar.-at-Law) and Duni Chand (Mr. Duni Chand, Bar.-at-Law) came to me with conditions and a message for the Lieutenant-Governor. . . I think that the matter of troops was the only conditions then mentioned. I said I would give their message to the Lieutenant-Governor and told them to come next day to hear the reply. When they came, they were deported, and further I remember that it was suggested that *narmi* (a mild policy) would go a great way in allaying the excitement.

Does all this look at all like waging war? Was not this an instance of co-operation with the authorities who unfortunately misjudged the popular leaders grievously? Probably, Mr. Fyson did not quite do so, for he promised "th convey their message to the Lieutenant-Governor," and asked them to come next day to hear the reply. Well, when they came, they were deported. The mighty ex-satrap would be content with nothing less. And yet for this, Sir Michael O'Dwyer's henchmen, including the "Indian Mirror," have been lauding him as the saviour of the Punjab. *O tempora! O mores!*

Official and Personal.

We understand, from a private cable received yesterday, that Mrs. Besant Messrs. Surendra Nath Banerjea and C. P. Ramswami Iyer gave able evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Committee and made great impression Mrs. Sarojini Naidu also gave very impressive evidence on women's franchise. Mr. Jinna is unfortunately unwell.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloy attended the races on Saturday afternoon.

There was a dinner party at Government House, Poona on Saturday.

MR. A. N. TAMPI.

We understand that Mr. A. Narayan Tampi, grandson of his late Highness Visakam Tirunal of Travancore, is proceeding to England to-day for the purpose of completing his studies at Oxford. Mr. Tampi is a graduate of the Madras University and well-known in student-circles in Madras as a good student and a first class sportsman. He is the first student from the royal family of Travancore to proceed to Britain for higher education.

PUNJAB CONVICTIONS.

A GOVT. COMMUNIQUE.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Aug. 10.

A Punjab Government communique states:—The Martial Law Commissions appointed in connection with the recent disturbances in the Punab dealt with 114 cases in all and the number of persons tried by them was 852 of whom were convicted 581; and 271 acquitted. Of those convicted, 351 were convicted for waging war against the King, an offence for which a court cannot under Section 121 of the Indian Penal Code pass a sentence less severe than one of transportation for life and forfeiture of property. The rapid restoration of security has rendered possible an early exercise of the powers of clemency vested in Government with regard to the cases of the class above referred to and to a number of other cases dealt with by the Commissions. All sentences imposed by the Commissions have accordingly been considered by the Lieutenant-Governor and reductions (some of which have already been announced) have been ordered in a large number of cases.

STUDENTS' LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The report of the proceedings of the Annual General Meeting of the above Society, appearing in your paper of the 8th instant, corroborates the statements in my letter to you of the 31st ultimo. The result of the election of Members of the Managing Committee of that body is just what I had apprehended. Among the 9 members, thus comprising the Managing Committee, are included the 3 Superintendents of the Society's Schools, 2 Honorary teachers and 1 paid teacher, who are also supposed to work directly under the orders of the Committee. This is a very deplorable state of things, and such as cannot be supported by any canon of rhyme or reason. The election of the Superintendents on the Committee is, besides, distinctly opposed to the spirit, if not the letter, of the by-laws passed by the Society, in 1872, which specifically enjoin that the Superintendents shall carry out the orders of the Managing Committee. In 1872, the Managing Committee was composed of such eminent persons as the late Mr. Justice Telang, Dr. Bhandarker, Mr. V. N. Mandlik, Dr. Bhau Daji and others. In sanctioning the said by-laws, these illustrious persons must have convinced themselves, that members of the Managing Committee could not be asked to be Superintendents, for then, they would have to carry out their own orders and to sit in judgment upon their own reports. Hence, for about half a century came to be established, the usage of never appointing any one to be both a member of the Managing Committee and a Superintendent. But this time-honoured practice was departed from in 1916, when Mr. G. B. Vaidya, the Superintendent of the Society's Girls' School was appointed a member of the Committee. The evil is now aggravated, since instead of one, there are now three Superintendents on the Managing Committee. The return of a paid teacher is still more objectionable on principle. The paid servants of the Society can by no stretch of reason be expected to be eligible to be elected their own masters.

It is necessary to remark that the incongruous results foreshadowed above have been brought by canvassing for a ticket. About a hundred new members were enlisted before the election and votes were taken from them and treated as valid, though most of them had not and have not yet paid any subscription whatsoever, inspite of notice under the rules from the Secretary to the effect that all subscriptions must be paid in advance. On technical grounds, the Chairman thought that these votes must be allowed, but that does not make the election a proper one.

However deplorable this state of things may be, it is a consolation to find that the President and the Vice-President, who have been re-elected, are still at the helm of the Society's affairs. It is also satisfactory to note that a Committee has been formed to revise the present defective rules of the Society, which Committee, I am sure, will apply its mind to the rectification of the irregularities that have characterized the present election.—Yours, etc.,

L. B. NAYAK.

August 8.

MR. GANDHI'S BIRTHDAY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I beg the hospitality of your columns for inviting public attention to what I consider to be a national duty. It will be remembered that Mahatma Gandhi was very near death's door about this time last year and that it was India's good fortune that kept him amidst us, and left an opportunity to observe his next birthday, viz., the 2nd October, on which he finishes his 50 years as a public-day and a day of thanksgiving and gratitude. I venture to think even his enemies, if he has any will admit that his life is a national treasure, and that we could, so far as it is humanly possible, preserve it by our sincere thanks-giving and gratitude; thanks-giving to the Almighty for keeping him amidst us, and gratitude to him for the matchless services he has rendered to us. Both these—our gratitude to the Almighty and to Mahatma Gandhi, I submit, could be expressed, be it even so slightly by our presenting to him a purse on his next Birthday, which we may be sure, will be used by him for purposes nearest to his heart and most conducive to the nation's welfare. I hope my humble appeal will receive a hearty response.—Yours, etc.

AVANTIKA GOKHALAY.

Girgaum, Aug. 9.

POONA RACING SEASON.

2ND EXTRA MEETING.

MISS ROLLESTONE WINS LINGFIELD PLATE

THE BEHAVIOUR OF THE C. I. D. IN THE SPECIAL.

(From our Sunday Edition.)

(From Our Correspondent.)

The second extra meeting of the Poona Race ing Season was held on Saturday before a large attendance. The weather was bright and dry and the course light. Some favourites won, but on the whole punters had not the best of it in more ways than one. When on Saturday last we saw the great improvements that have been effected at the Poona Race Course, especially in the new tote arrangements, we thought that the congestion crush and scrambling were things of the past, but we were sadly deceived. On Saturday we realized that as long as the racing public will continue to muster strong at the W. I. T. C. races, the shameful scenes before the Totalizator windows are likely to continue unabated. There were again eight events on the card. due to the splitting of the Nasriyeh Plate into three divisions. It was mostly an Arab horse race meeting as five of the events were for these animals. Mr. Goculdass's stable was quite successful, carrying no less than three events. On the whole it was a very enjoyable afternoon and fine sports were witnessed; some fine finishes result ed.

We have been requested by a good number of the travelling European and Indian passengers of the first class special to protest against the impudence of the C. I. D. men travelling by that train They were shabbily dressed and yet they intruded into the company of every person, even in the dining car to the great annoyance and disgust of the public. These people need to be taught the exact limit of their duty and sense of decency before they can be expected to police the special in which decent people travel. We hope we shall never have occasion to revert to this unpleasant question again.

Two new jockeys, with Australians took part in Saturday's races. Though Ruiz has returned from England he was not seen in the saddle yesterday. Buckley who also has just returned rode. Mr. Reynolds the handicapper has returned from England and resumed work yesterday.

The tote operators again caused dissatisfaction—they are slow and they detained the public unduly before the windows. Surely some more activity could be displayed by these men who seem to work under a nervous fear that paralyses their movement.

As the Nasriyeh Plate attracted an enormous entry it was divided into three divisions which were the three first events on the card. The first to be run was the first division in which there were six scratchings. A field of twenty five was thus left in which Sammy, who won, was well fancied as was Mettle and Taj. An exciing finish ensued, Sammy winning by a head and a shorthead separating the second and the third. The Second Division which was the next event on the programme saw a field of twenty-six out. This was annexed by Chieftain with whom Counter Mark fought a desperate fight. This also proved a very exciting race as the four first horses, were head, head and head together. In the last division an equally large field ran; Eastern Star ridden by Trahan won from Tired Tim ridden by Brown. Brown seemed to have accomplished the unexpected in placing Tired Tim, who with a consistency worthy of better things, has been running in Bombay and Poona season after season always among the "also ran". The winner paid Rs. 329 for win and Rs. 136 for places was paid on Tried Tim though ridden by Brown.

The timings of these three races are interesting; the first division was run in 1-39 4/5 and the second in 1-40; but the 3rd division was run in 1-47½, a fact which shows the great difference which exists between old and new Arabs. It is perfectly hopeless after this to expect new comers like Karam, Ornate, Beta and others to run with old horses.

Asfoor, who was placed fourth in the 2nd division of this plate, was undoubtedly the first to pass the, post but perhaps on account of this the race was given to Chieftain who was on the rails. Needless to add the verdict caused a great deal of heart burning all round.

A feature of Saturday's race card was the number of horses that have been renamed. Most of them belong to Mr. Pine, that valiant, though new supporter of the Turf here. He has given his *nom de guerre* nese Pine, Fari Lad, however has been appropriately named; thus, Mousme, which means a Japanese maid, has become Japanese Pine, Fori Lad, however has been named Oregon Pine, we note that there is also a Pine Apple, American Pine and Tara Pine, late Miss Rich. There are surely other Pines and before long we are sure to become acquainted with the whole family.

In the Mullinger Plate of 5 furlongs, a high weight handicap for horses in the 3rd Division, Hello Kells, Firpo and May Lass declined. Dorania was made favourite and she won easily. Balira ridden by Grace a new Australian jockey, secured the second place while Spearwood came third. Dorania was out of her class altogether.

Anaiza was a hot favourite in the Koweit Plate and he won as was expected, Bayonet was also well fancied but could make no impression on the winner, the rest of the field however was a long way behind, One would fancy that barring the first and the second the rest of the field seemed to have gone to sleep at the turn. Bayonet can never expect to beat Anaiza with level weight.

The Lingfield Plate was won by Miss Rollestone who carried the nice weight of 8st. Country Lad was hot favourite but only secured second place. Penny Pie and Cherry and Black declined. The win of Miss Rollestone caused a good deal of consternation as the public was mostly on Footman.

The Koregaon Plate provides Mr. Goculdass's stable with another easy winner. This horse also ran out of her class. Mr. Goculdass has started well this season. At this rate his stable is likely to carry every thing before it at Poona.

The Sangam Plate brought the proceedings to a close when Union Jack, who by the way began to show form in Bombay when he came a head behind Dictate in the Varsova Plate, won easily from Black Ivory This result also was not received with enthusiasm by the public as Portcullis and Cessation carried their money. Portcullis ran in a manner that was altogether most disappointing after the fine gallop he gave. The public would do well not to be deceived by this display of temper but to back him every time he is out. He will win when he feels like it and probably when he is neglected at the Tote.

After the last race the stewards held an enquiry into the running of Dartmoor and Durban in the Koweit Plate. After hearing all the evidence the stewards accepted the trainers' explanation, but informed them the future running of these two horses will be specially watched.

Details:—

NASRIYEH PLATE. (Division I.). Distance—7 furlongs.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's, SAMMY, 8-10, Barnett .....
Messrs. Shaffy & Wahab's TAJ, 8-7, Trahan
Mr. M. Goculdass' METTLE, 8-7, Purtoosingh .....
Mr. H. R. Badshah's BRONZE METAL, 7-11, Mujeed .....
Did not run:—Oxford, Karam, American Pine, Palanpur.
The Race:—Tasmania went to the front as soon as they were released with Mettle running second and Sammy third. They ran in this order from 7 furlongs post to the turn where Tasmania dropped back. Mettle and Sammy entered the straight first closely followed by Taj. The pair tussled for first place with Taj running fost at the finish, securing second place behind Sammy who won by head, head, 1 length.
Favourite:—Mettle.
Time:—1 min. 39 4-5 secs.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 40; places Rs. 18, Rs. 22, and Rs. 19.
Trainer:—Goolam Ali.

NASRIYEH PLATE. (Division II.). Distance—7 furlongs.
Mr. M. Goculdass' CHIEFTAIN, 9-0, Purtoosingh .....
Messrs. A. Mandil & Shamlan's COUNTERMARK, 8-6, Brown .....
Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's HATHAM, 8-10, Morris 3
Messrs. Shaffy & Wahab's ASFOOR, 7-9, Mujeed .....
Did not run:—Torpedo, California, Eldorado, Shatia, Rangoon, National, Three Fifty Betas.
The Race:—As soon as the barrier rose Hatham and Countermark set the pace to Chieftain, Tiger and Joker. This order was maintained from 7 furlongs to the turn where Joker fell back, to be followed soon after by Tiger. Chieftain then assumed command from Countermark and Hatham and making a fine race down the straight Chieftain overstalled the determined challenge of Countermark, by a head, head, head. Asfoor rushed late.
Favourite:—Chieftain.
Time:—1 min. 40 secs.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 21; places Rs. 18, Rs. 29/8 and Rs. 23/8.
Trainer:—A. Hoyt.

NASRIYEH PLATE. (Division III.). Distance—7 furlongs.
Messrs. Diamond & A. Nanjee's EASTERN STAR, 8-11, Trahan .....
Mr. H. W. Dixon's TIRED TIM, 8-1, Brown
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's JAMNAGAR, 7-5, Northmore 3
Mr. Leonard's ORPHAN, 8-1, J. R. Flynn.
Did not run:—Little John, My Royal, Lookout, Harib, Whip, Attar, Sodak, Laminpton, Bankipur.
The Race:—They were sent away to a good start when Orphan and Tired Tim showed the way to Jamnagar and Hagdala, Eastern Star was running fifth in a good position. They raced in this order for the greater part of the jouney, at the home turn Eastern Star improved his position and challenging the leaders won a clever race by 1½ lengths, from Tired Tim who was ¾ lengths in front of Jamnagar., short head.
Favourite:—Magdala.
Time:—47 secs.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 329/8; places Rs. 123/8, Rs. 136/8, and Rs. 30/8.
Trainer:—A. R. Dakeel.

THE MULLINGAR PLATE. Distance—5 furlongs.
Messrs. M. Goculdass & Garda's DORANNIA, 9-0, F. J. Flynn .....
Mr. I. M. Thoddeus' BALIRA, 7-5, Grace.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's SPEARWOOD, 8-11, Morris .....
Mr. Kelso's CRUSHED GLASS, 8-10, Brown
Did not run:—Hello Kells, May Lass.
The Race:—Japonnete bolted at the start but returned to the post when they started, he was left behind eventually along with Tommy Atkins. Balira at once took over command followed by Final Proof and Dorannia. This order was maintained till the turn here Balira shook off Final Proof and looked a winner until Dorannia came at a cracking pace to win an interesting race by 1¾ length, Spearwood and Crushed Glass tussled for third place, 1½ short head.
Favourite:—Dorannia.
Time:—1 min. 3 1-5 secs.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 20/8; places Rs. 18/8, Rs. 56/8 ond Rs. 32/8.
Trainer:—J. Robinson.

THE KOWEIT PLATE. Distance—6 furlongs.
Mr. R. R. S.'s ANAIZA, 8-5, P. Brown 1
Mr. Aspandiar Ardesher's BAYONET, 8-5, Purtoosingh 2
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's GAZAL, 8-8, Barnett.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's DURBAN, 8-3, Harrison .....
Did not run:—Najdi, Resident, Bhookir, Innocence, Beadmaker.
The Race:—Bayonet flashed out as soon as they were released with Gazal on his heels, Anaiza was fourth, they raced in this order till the turn, here Bayonet still retained the front position in the straight. Anaiza challenged and won a good race by 2½ lengths, 1 length, 5 lengths.
Favourites:—Anaiza and Dartmoor.
Time:—1 min. 23 secs.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 15/8; places Rs. 14/8, Rs. 16/8, and Rs. —
Trainer:—Byramjee Rustomjee.

THE LINGFIELD PLATE. Distance—7 furlongs.
Mr. Kelso's MISS ROLLESTONE, 8-0, McPherson .....
Messrs. Goculdass & Garda's COUNTRY LAD, 7-10, Purtoosingh 2
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's ROYAL BAND, 8-4, Barnett .....
Mr. A. S. Moloobhoy's SYMREX, 8-9, Harrison .....
Did not run:—Penny Pie, Cherry and Black, Marqueen.
The Race:—Gladiator set the pace to Miss Rollestone, Country Lad and Royal Band, this order was maintained till the turn here Gladiator died away, Miss Rollestone then came to the front with Country Lad on her heels, the pair struggled before the grand stands but, Miss Rollestone shook off Country Lad to win easily by 1¼ length, 1 length, ¾ length. Royal Bond and Symrex disputed third place.
Favourite:—Country Lad.
Time:—1 min. 30 secs.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 339; places Rs. 32, Rs. 15 and Rs. 26/8.
Trainer:—Byramjee Rustomjee.

THE KOREGAON PLATE. Distance—1 mile.
Messrs. M. Goculdass & Garda's ANTIC, 9-0, Flynn .....
Mr. Linder's TARQUIN, 7-6, Easton 2
Messrs. Hasting & Guthrie's VEILED CERTAINTY 7-8, J. R. Flynn 3
Mr. I. M. Thaddeus' ST. BAWN, 8-5, Grace. 4
Did not run:—Gipsy's Advice, Kit Grey Leg.
The Race:—From a good start Lupinus showed out for the first 2 furlongs, and then gave place to Tarquin, who was in front until they reached the turn where Antic joined him, Veiled Certainty and St. Bawn attempted to challenge the leaders, but Antic stayed out to win by ¾ length, 4 lengths, 2 lengths.
Favourite:—Antic.
Time:—1 min. 45 3-5 secs.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 19/8; places Rs. 14/8 Rs. 22 and Rs. 24/8.
Trainer:—J. Robinson.

THE SUNGUM PLATE. Distonce—7 furlongs.
H. H. Maharani of Cooch Behar's UNION JACK, 8-11, Townsend .....
Mr. Nassim Saleh's BLACK IVORY, 7-12, Macpherson .....
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's ZUHEIR, 8-0, Barnett 3
Did not run:—Redoubt, Gold Ring.
The Race:—The field was sent off on fairly even terms, Cessation sprang out with Royal Court and Zuheir as his nearest attendants, at the turn Cessotion gave up the struggle, Royal Court followed suit soon after, Black Ivory and Union Jack drew out from the bunch, the pair passed Zuheir and made an exciting race on the post, Union Jack winning by ½ length, ½ length, 2½ lengths.
Favourites:—Portcullis and Cessation.
Time:—1 min. 38 secs.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 284/8; places Rs. 107, Rs. 113/8, and Rs. 65/8.
Trainer:—P. J. Firth.

CALCUTTA MONSOON RACES

FOURTH MEETING,

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 9.

The fourth meeting of the Calcutta monsoon races proved quite a tame affair. In the first place the attendance fell off considerably notwithstanding the fact that weather conditions were good. Secondly the executive presented a short card, there being only six races. Thirdly, except for two races, the fields ruled small. As was anticipated, the winners won quite easily. But Kurdish Chief and Ladavon, Sea Lad, and China Egg made a ding-dong race of it. One feature of to-day's racing was the backing of Alannah. She was so heavily supported that her name was rubbed off many boards. In others only 3 to 2 could be had on her. She won, but at one time it looked as if Wolfram would beat her. Lady Grey stayed last to Master Priam almost on the post.

At the mile post, Wolfram appeared on the scene followed by Andoversford. Simpton soon fell back and after a great race Alannah just managed to win.

JUMPERS FLAT RACE.—Distance 1 mile 3 furlongs.
Mr. Scott's SEA LAD 8-9, Evers 1
Mr. Jones' CHINA EGG 11-8, Grey 2
Mr. Dees' ATTRACTION 9-5, Thompson ...
Totalisator paid Rs. 32 for win.
Betting:—3 to 1 on.
The race:—China Egg led on his own till the straight was reached Sea Lad coming up chased him all the way up and won on the post.
Won by a short head ten lengths between the 2nd and the 3rd.
Time:—2 minutes 38 3/5 seconds.

ALIPORE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile 3 furlongs.
Mr. Galstaun's ALANNAH 7-12, Young ...
Mr. Eliott's WOLFRAM 8-9 Thompson ...
Mr. D. Roy Chaudhuri's ANDOVERSFORD 7-13 White .....
Mr. J. Roy Chaudhuri's DOWNEY BOY 8-9, Fenton .....
Also ran:—Pomade 9-4, Pyramid 9-3, Miss Slasher 9-1, Gracefield 9-1, Midsand 8-11, Idlewild 8-1, Limton 7-5, Lady White 7-3, Dehra Doon 7-0.
Totalizators paid Rs. 27, for win Rs. 15, 24 and Rs. 137 places.
Betting:—3 to 2, Alannah, sixes Pyramid, and Downey Boy, eight Wolfram, tens Limton and Wails and longer prices others.
Won by 1 length ¼ length between the 2nd and 3rd, 1½ lengths between the 3rd and the 4th.
Time:—2 minutes 27 2/5 seconds.
The Race:—Midsand was badly left Downey Boy at once went to the front and made place Cracker Limton and Allanah being his nearest attendants.

THE KITCHENER PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Messrs. Swan and Hilliard's ST. VAGRANT 7-13, Seastream .....
Mr. Elliott's SECOND SIGHT 8-7, Thompson 2
M. H. Maharaja of Cooch Behar's BUSKIN 9-9, Heron. 3
Mr. Pratt's NANCY O'NEIL 8-0 Marland ...
Totalisator paid Rs. 73 for win, Rs. 21 and Rs. 18 for places.
Betting 7 to 4 on Second Sight, 5 to 2 Buskin, sixes St. Vagrant, twelves, Nancy O'Neil
Won by 2½ lengths 1½ lengths between the 2nd and the 3rd, 2½ lengths between 3rd and 4th.
Time:—1 minute 16 1/5 seconds.
The race:—Second Sight dwelt slightly and was last out. St. Vagrant made every post the winning post. Second Sight made his run when it was too late.

THE MALLA HAT PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles over 9 flights.
Messrs. Edmondson and Eddis' KURDISH CHIEF 10-7, Grey 1
Mr. Pattil's LADAVON 10-5 Kees
Mr. Mulmers' ENDEAVOUR 9 0, Mr. Hobbs .....
Totalizators paid Rs. 16 for win.
Betting:—10 to 6 on Kurdish Chief, twos Ladavon sevens, Endeavour.
Won by a short neck.
Time:—3 minutes 41 seconds.
The race:—Kurdish Chief showed out promi nently from Ladavon with Endeavour long last, at third flight after Grand Stand Endeavour refused but completed the course later. In the meantime Kurdish Chief jumping slightly better made an exciting race with Ladavon who came strong in the straight but just failed.

THE EXCHANGE PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.
Mr. Haver's LAST SPOT 9-12, Pullin 1
Mr. Galstaun's GORAS DARLING, 9-12 Pardoe 2
Mr. Mullik's BIDEAWEE 9-4, Grey .....
Mr. Elliott's STEEL BARREL 9-10, Thompson 4
Also ran:—Declared 9-9, Little Simon 9-2, Sumurun 8-12, Fiasco 8-11, Partnership, 8-6, Slippery Ann, 7-6.
Totalizators paid Rs. 124 for win, Rs. 15, 34 and 34 places.
Betting 3 to 2 Last Spot, 5 to 2 Steel Barrel, sixes Partnership, sevens Bideawee, twelves Little Simon, fifteens Goras Darling, longer prices others.
Won by 2½ lengths head between 2nd and the 3rd, 2½ lengths between 3rd and 4th.
Time 1 minute 31 4/5 seconds.
The race:—Fiasco began slowly and right in front were Partnership, and Steel Barrel, Goras Darling played in front of Bideawee. Little Simon and Slippery Ann then came Last Spot who won given his lead two furlongs from home and the race was over.

THE TOTALIZATOR PLATE.—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.
Mr. Usman's MASTER PRIAM, 8-0 (dec. 2 lbs.), Marland 1
Messrs Fitch and Scott's LORD GREY, 8-5, Pullin 2
Mr Roy Chaudhuri's BOBBY, 7-0, (dec. 4 lbs.), White 3
Betting:—5 to 4 on Lord Grey, evens Master Priam, sevens Bobby.
Won by 1¼ length, 5 lengths between second and third.
The race:—Bobby, Lord Grey and Master Priam was the order at the start and this order was maintained right to the three-furlong post, where Lord Grey assumed command. Master Priam challenged him in the straight and won cleverly.
Time:—2 mins. 4 3/5 secs.
Totes paid:—Win, Rs. 23.

"A BRIEF REPLY TO A BRIEF COMMUNIQUE."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am sorry, I have to worry you again. I hope you will not think that I am taking too much upon myself. But, it will be more satisfactory to avoid any chance of misunderstanding, if you would kindly publish tthe following lines for the guidance of those who are interested in the welfare of the Bombay postmen. It is true, from the statement made by the Postmaster-General, under orders of the Director-General of Posts, that the present gradation list of men in each grade is much more satisfactory than the gradation list of men of 1917 October. By only comparing the grades of men and pay from 1907 to 1919 August, one would naturally say that the Bombay postmen are only making too much of their grievances in spite of there being no substantial grounds to support their grievances. But when the truth is brought to light, it will be found, that not less than 273 postmen were disappointed in getting promotion, out of the total number of 837. This fact was admitted by the Hon. Mr. Ley, Secretary to the Government of India, in charge, Commerce and Industry Department, in reference to my appeal to him in December, 1917, as it was myself, who brought the postmen's strike to an end, on the 8th of October 1917, by getting an extra grant of Rs. 2,474, in addition to Sir William Maxwell's sanctioned estimate of Rs. 1,090. It was on Saturday, the 6th of October 1917, that the postmen learnt from the figures published in the "Jame-e-Jamshed", and the statement made through "Indu Prakash", that the dismissed overseers would be reinstated. on Saturday evening of 6th October 1917, induced all the postmen to think over the matter and to resume work from Tuesday, the 9th of October 1917. I must make the point clear now, that the postmen joined their duties on the clear understanding that the gradation list of postmen and the scale of pay were not in any way deranged. But to their surprise, they found out that twenty-four readers, twenty-eight first grade and twenty-one second grade postmen did not get even a *pie*, in the way of promotion; while seventy-eight, third grade, and one hundred and twelve, fourth grade postmen were fortunate to get one rupee more, than they were drawing before the revision: but mere probationers, with less than *one* year's service, got *two* rupees promotion. This was an indirect insult and a cause of grave disappointment to the unlucky postmen, as they feared that they must have been treated as "ringleaders" in the postmen's strike and hence these 27 out of 837 postmen must have been left to submit to their unfortunate lot. But, on the strength of facts and proofs, only the overseers were dismissed—they being considered as leaders of the strike, and not these postmen. As per statement made by the Postmaster-General, under orders of the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, it would appear that the grades of men and the scales of pay are progressive ever since 1907. This is a fact; and my grateful thanks are due to the Hon. Mr. Clarke and also Mr. Hutchison, both of whom are really anxious to better the prospects of the Bombay postmen, since they had had no hand in changing the grades of men and creating a fifth grade since October, 1917.

May I therefore, beg of these worthy officers kindly to refer to the Government of India's Order No. 631 D., of 19th November 1917, issued under the signature of Mr. Elliott, Officiating Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, in charge, Commerce and Industry Department? At the same time, may I enquire whether Mr. F. J. Ginwalla, the postmen's solicitor, and also Mr. V. G. Dalvi, Secretary of the Postmen's Union, have brought all these facts to the notice either of the Secretary to the Government of India, or of the Director-General of Posts? And if they have failed in their duty to support the postmen's grievances, do they deserve to be the leaders of these men any longer. Surely not, and here the matter ends.—Yours, etc.,

NARAYAN RAO KULKARNI.

Mr. Gavin Scott, President of the Rangoon Municipality and a young barrister, is appointed a member of the Burma Legislative Council for a period of six months as a person having expert knowledge of Rangoon affairs in view of the Rangoon Development Trust Bill and the Rangoon Municipal Bill

AMRITSAR TELEGRAPH OFFICE CASE.

CHARGE AGAINST 8 PERSONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 9.

Before Special Tribunal, consisting of Messrs. Brasher, Prenter and Harris, the hearing was resumed on Saturday of Amritsar telegraph office case, in which eight persons stand charged under section 121 I. P. C. Sardar Mehtab Singh was for the Crown and Messrs. Mukandlal, Puri, Anant Ram, D. C. Rally, Nihal Chand, Barristers and Hakumat Rai and Aziz Ahmed, Vakils, defended the accused. After the evidence was recorded of defence witnesses the counsels for accused addressed arguments for their respective clients. Sardar Mehtal Singh, Public Prosecutor then replied on behalf of the Crown. Judgment will be pronounced on Thursday August 14th.

AMALGAMATION OF THREE PRESIDENCY BANKS.

UNDER CONSIDERATION.

In connecttion with the statement regarding the amalgamation of the three Presidency banks, made by Sir Jamshedji Jijibhoy at the annual meeting of the Bank of Bombay, it appears that a reference to the matter was made at the annual meeting of the Bank of Bengal, last Monday.

The question was raised by Mr. H. F. Yeoman who said: "I wish to draw your attention, Mr. Chairman, to certain rumours which have been current for some time past as to the probable amalgamation, at an early date, of the three Presidency Banks, of Bengal, Bombay and Madras, and to ask whether you can give the shareholders any information on the subject."

The chairman Mr. W. O. Grazebrook replied:—"All the information I can give at present is that the question is under consideration and it is hoped that before very long proposals will be submitted to shareholders for their approval and sanction."

CHINESE METHODISTS IN RANGOON.

REMAIN AWAY FROM PEACE SERVICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Aug. 9.

A thanksgiving peace service was held at a Methodist Church in Rangoon, but the Chinese Methodists, a fairly numerous body, remained away. The explanation, being that in view of the relations between China and Japan, there was no peace in their hearts.

SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD MEMORIAL.

It has been decided to close the Sir George Birdwood Memorial Fund on August 31st. The subscriptions received up to July 2nd amount to £651-1-0. The money is to be devoted to the endowment of an annual "George Birdwood Lecture" in connection with the Indian Section of the Royal Society of Arts. The Hon. Secretary is Mr. S. Digby, C.I.E., Royal Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, London, W.C., and the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. T. J. Bennett, C.I.E., M.P., Harwarton, Speldhurst, Tunbridge Wells, Kent, England.

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 9.

At to-day's meeting of the Madras Legislative Council, the Hon. Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar will move that after Rule 13 of the Rules of Conduct of Business at meetings of the Legislative Council the following rule shall be inserted:—Business of the Council shall be conducted in English, provided that the President may, in his discretion, permit any departure from this rule.

MASSACRE OF TURKISH PRISONERS.

Mr. Cecil Harmsworth, Parliamentary Under-Secretary, Foreign Office (Luton, C. L.,) asked by Lieutenant-Colonel Aubrey Herbert (Yeovil, C.U.) in mail week, whether he had any official information to the effect that the Greeks massacred their prisoners in Smyrna in full sight of the Allied warships, replied:—I regret to say that in view of official information that has reached us there can be no doubt that a number of Turkish officers and men lost their lives in the circumstances indicated in the hon. and gallant member's question. The matter is engaging the earnest attention of the British Delegation in Paris. I have every reason to believe that the Greek Government deplore these excesses and are taking all steps to prevent a reenrrence.

Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert:—Is it not a fact that the policy of the Allies in having sent the Greeks to Smyrna is a direct blow to all elements favourable to us in Turkey and a direct encouragement to our enemies?

Colonel Burn (Torquay, C.U.).—Is it not the case that part of our Navy was at Smyrna at the time, and could not they have done something towards preventing this occurrence?

Mr. Cecil Harmsworth.—As the whole done in certain circumstances.—The matter is being investigated, I should not like to say what the Navy ought to have "Times."

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Mr. Maung Ba Tin, Rangoon, says: Thanks the Harnia specific did me much good. Please send 6 Phials more.

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A Calcutta message says:—

Serang Abdul Rahaman of the steamer Buzzard plying between Chandpur and Goalundo has been charged by the police under Section 304 A I.P.C. with causing the death of Miss Rayson of the Dacca Convent by doing a negligent act in not properly securing the gangway while the steamer was at Chandpur Ghat. The accused appeared before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Chandpur on the 1st August, but as the prosecution wanted further time the case has been adjourned to 15th instant, the accused being released on bail of Rs. 50.

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TRANSVAAL LEGISLATION.

POONA CITIZENS' SYMPATHY WITH INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Aug. 8.

A very largely attended public meeting held this evening in the Ahilyashram theatre with Rao Bahadur Khaparde retired Deputy Collector, in the chair passed the following resolution with regard to the South African Indian situation.

Mr. M. K. Gandhi who had specially come down from Bombay for the occasion was the principal speaker and addressed the meeting in Hindi.

The resolution runs as follows:—"This public meeting of the citizens of Poona held under the auspices of the Deccan Sabha hereby places on record its deep sympathy with the British Indian settlers in South Africa struggling for the elementary rights of citizenship and congratulate them on the brave and sustained struggle carried on by them and assures them of hearty support from the Motherland. This meeting further desires to thank the Government of India for their advocacy of the Indian contention and trusts that the Government of India and the Imperial Government will not rest satisfied until full justice has been done to the British Indian settlers in South Africa by the withdrawal of the act recently passed by the Assembly and by the restoration of full rights of residence, trade and ownership of rank. Among other speakers were Professors Kale and Kanitkar; Messrs. Bhopatkar, Devadhar and Dr. Khedkar.

"RESERVED FOR EUROPEANS ONLY."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is with deep regret that I address this letter to you. On the night of 29th July, from the Muthra Jun. Station (G. I. P.), I purchased a 3rd class ticket for the Raja-ki-Mandi Station by 30 up mail. By chance—quite by chance—I fell foule with a carriage marked "Reserved for Europeans and Anglo-Indians only." As soon as I had half got in I was enlightened on the above truth by a robust Anglo-Indian—as he seemed to be—lying on the bench by the door. As I was almost sure of the illegality of any such race-distinction marked on carriages, I politely protested against the above gentleman's warning. This brought in a few ticket collectors who at first tried to overawe me by their threats and a number of "You cannot get in the carriage reserved for Europeans and Anglo-Indians", "You must sit somewhere else," etc. I went on asserting the illegality of the whole procedure and any such marking of race-distinctions. The station-master was not far off. He told me with great zeal that I might put on a hat and then ente the carriage! I replied I was not very fond of it, and would enter the carriage (which did not contain the maximum number of passengers) without any such all-commanding symbol on the head. He might take down my address and report the matter to his higher authorities, or take me out of the carriage by force. So saying, I took my seat in the carriage. The train, in the meantime, started. Several railway servants with a police constable entered the carriage. The chain was pulled, and the train stopped. Police constable asked me several times to get out of the carriage. I told him I was not going to get out of my own will; he might drag me out. And so he did. The train whistled and started again, and the party strolled towards the station-master's office amidst many whispers amongst which I could count on not a few as being in my favour—"He is right," "his protest is lawful," "I too was aware of it, but. . . ."

Next, attempts were made on the part of railway servants to let the matter go. I said the matter was not to go, and I wanted prosecution. If they did not prosecute me, I was going to prosecute them, for their unlawful interference with my journey. The station-master, as soon as he took his seat in his office, opened "The Indian Railways Act," and laboriously poured over it to find out some section under which he could prosecute me. During the course of this search, he muttered, "This is 'Satiagreh'." "Yes, it may be", I rejoined "but 'Satiagreh' is not so terrible, as you seem to think.' At last a charge-sheet was prepared under Section 109 (1) of the Indian Railways Act of 1890, which was not at all applicable to the case in point, and I was handed over to the police who searched me and demanded security, if I wanted release. I knew nobody at the Muthra Station who could deposit the required security. At last a kind-hearted gentleman, also a ticket-collector, but not a prosecutor, came forward and the security deposited. Then I was free to move about too. The case will come before a Muthra Court, and the result will be published as soon as it is available.

Will you kindly publish this letter for the sake of general information? This is merely to show that the unfortunate distinction of colour is not yet over, and the history of "Reserved for Europeans and Anglo-Indians only" has not yet closed its chapter.—Yours, etc.,

BRIJ BASI LAL.

Allahabad, Aug 2.

P S.—For general information, I beg to quote Sec. 109 (1) of the Indian Railways Act of 1890 and leave it for your readers to judge whether it is at all applicable to the case above.

Sec. 109 (1).—If a passenger having entered a compartment, which is reserved by a railway administration for the use of another passenger, or which already contains the maximum number of passenger exhibited therein or thereon under Sec. 93, refuses to leave it when required to do so by any railway servant, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Your baby's health is too precious to be experimented with

Every day he is given a food that fails to nourish him is a day of starvation, and leads to indigestion, weakness, and wasting. It takes weeks, sometimes months, to get a wrongly-fed baby back to good health, and whilst one food after another is tried, baby gets weaker and weaker, and the mother is consumed with perpetual anxiety and worry.

That is why the breast-fed baby is so fortunate; if the mother is healthy and the breast-milk is plentiful and rich enough to satisfy him, he rarely has a set-back.

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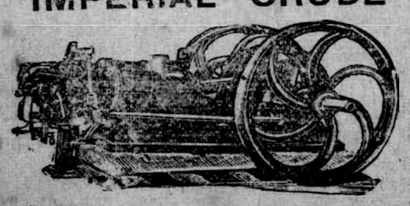

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INDIA'S AWAKENING.

PROBLEMS OF LABOUR.

"The Christian Commonwealth" publishes the following interview with Mr. B. P. Wadia, President of Madras Labour Union, now in England:—

None of the great questions before Parliament is of greater moment than that of Indian reform, which affects the future of 300,000,000 people, and also puts to the test British capacity for a magnanimously wise exercise of ruling power. We know, vaguely, that there is a great movement going on in India, but are not quite sure what it means. If we were certain that it is an uprising of national genius, devoid of real hostility to ourselves, there is no doubt we should be eager to encourage it by all means, including the liberalising of institutions. But most of us are painfully in the dark as to the thoughts and feelings of our eastern fellow subjects. If only we could penetrate the barriers of distance and of language, and hold familiar converse with the Indians themselves!

To some extent, such an opportunity is afforded by the presence in this country of a delegation to support the Montagu-Chelmsford Reform Bill, and one of them, Mr. Bahman Pestonji Wadia, has given an interview to a representative of "The Christian Commonwealth." Mr. Wadia comes here as the President of the Madras Labour Union, and the spokesman of five workers' organisations in that town. He is a Parsee of birth, a man of high education and social standing, thirty-seven years of age, and his relation to the Madras Labour movement is analogous to that of an Oxford graduate who should put himself at the head of an otherwise leaderless body of labourers in this country. Some years ago Mr. Wadia came under the influence of Theosophy, and embraced that faith, under which, as he puts it, he is enabled to work for all religious movements. It led him to resolve to devote his life to the public service, and this he has done for the last fifteen years, as writer, speaker and organiser. He is closely associated with Mrs. Besant in her religious and political activities, and is assistant editor and manager of "New India", the paper of which she is editress. He is also manager of the Theosophical Publishing House, and of the Theosophical Bank. Treasurer of the Society for the Promotion of National Education and a member of the Indian Home Rule League. Mr. Wadia is a prominent member of the New Fabian Society, and takes an active part in the modern nationalist movement in India in art and literature. Human facts about India being the objective, I asked him to explain the origin and aims of the labour movement.

The Madras Labour Union.

"The Madras Labour Union," he replied, "originated through a number of the workers coming to me with complaints about the conditions of labour. This led me to make investigations, and then to help the workpeople to form a union. The first meeting was held on April 13, 1918, in Madras, where three of the principal cotton factories are situated. For several months we held weekly meetings, and then formed the Union of Textile Factory Workers."

"Are there many women employed in these factories?"

"Only one of the three employs women. Two of the factories are owned by Europeans, and the third by Indian capitalists, but there is no problem in this of race antagonism. Since the formation of the union it has been the means of settling two or three bad labour disputes, but we have had to cope with much opposition, both from the employers and the Government."

"What of the other unions now connected with the Labour Union?"

"The employees at the railway works and the rickshawallahs saw the results of the cotton workers' action, and followed their example. It was the same with the tramwaymen and the printing trades. Now there are about 20,000 people in the town of Madras connected with one or other of the unions."

"In fact these organisations represent the commencement of"

"Yes. Indian politicians never got to the bottom of what was going on in the labour world until these unions were established. We have labour legislation in India, you know, but it comes far short of what is required. Under our Factory Act, the maximum working day in textile mills is fixed at twelve hours. But the twelve hours really amounts to fifteen or sixteen, because the labourers have to live three, four or five miles away from their work, and have to walk it both ways. They have to be at the gate of the mill by 5-45 or 5-50 a.m., and they leave at 6 p.m. The walk home, after a long and fatiguing day, is along roads that are almost dark, and not easy for the feet. This accounts for the fact that it takes so long to get home."

"And the wages?"

The wages are simply Atrocious.

The average is 15 rupees—that is to say, £1—a month. Most of the people have only one meal a day. A commission appointed in 1911 found it was impossible to get men over forty to walk to the mills to work. The truth is that after a few years work they are worn out. That is an established fact. We are concentrating on the two questions of hours and wages, but there are other problems as well. There is housing, for instance, and sanitary conditions, and the education of workers and their children. But first we must deal with hours and wages."

"You will naturally take a great interest in the International Labour clauses of the Peace Treaty?"

"Yes, we want to make sure that India is included in the international charter. I should like to say something about the Indian labourer. He is not absolutely uncultured, although he cannot read or write. Illiteracy does not mean that he is not competent to judge matters for himself. He has a distinct outlook of his own, and is able to suggest remedies for his ills. In fact, he is well able to take an intelligent interest in the affairs of the world. It is very important to realise this. When I came to inquire into labour conditions, it surprised me to find how much power of perception and understanding was manifested by the labourers. They understand what is going on in the labour world over here, in Europe, and in America."

"How do they know if they cannot read?"

"A few are able to read the vernacular papers, and they disseminate the information. It may sound peculiar, but all their conversation turns on national and international problems. For instance, they are much affected by the Russian revolution, but they are prevented from expressing themselves by fear—the result of years and years of intimidation by officials. One of the principal objections raised against me was that I preached the gospel of self-respect and the dignity of manhood. Nothing has been done by the Government, however, to suppress the unions, but great efforts were made by high officials to persuade me to give up this work. They offer resistance to our work, but are not able to crush it."

The Labour Movement will certainly extend.

"What are the prospects of the future?" to Bombay and Calcutta. I do not think there will be much difficulty in Bombay, but the conditions are different in Calcutta, where the staple trade, jute, is in the hands of Europeans. There are three classes of labour in India—the textile workers, the plantation workers, and the agricultural labourers. Organisation is fairly simple in regard to the first two, but once it touches agriculture it will rouse opposition, because it will affect the policy of the Government, which derives the bulk of its revenue from land taxation."

"Are the unions doing anything besides agitating for better conditions?"

"Yes, we are doing solid constructional work. We have opened reading-rooms, dispensaries, and stores for selling rice, at [illegible] during the stress of the last few [illegible] have also established a bank for lending money at reasonable interest. Most of the working people are heavily in debt owing to the normal condition of inadequate wages, and they have to pay enormous interest to the professional moneylenders. There ought to be a law against usury, which at present is absolutely uncontrolled. All this work gives the lie direct to the statements that Indian politicians and Home Rulers are indifferent to social problems. Further, we have practically wiped out the bad treatment of labourers by managers of factories by dragging the latter to the police courts. At first the English magistrates were against us, but we produced such strong proofs, including medical and hospital evidence, that the cases left no room for doubt."

"Will you tell me about the Neo-Fabian Society?"

"That Society is engaged in research work, examining the relations between the individual and society in the economic, political, and social aspects. These investigations are necessitated by the modern industries of India, the big factories, and the

Concentration in Town Life.

Of course, I do not mean that India had no industries before. It had, and very beautiful ones, but they were destroyed by the operations of the East India Co. The facts are set out in an official memorandum of fifty years' British rule, published by Viscount Morley when he was Secretary for India. India was, prior to the advent of British rule, self-contained, making its own cloth, iron, tools, and so on. But the old order was changing before 1858, and has changed more rapidly since, many industries which had been carried on in India for centuries having disappeared. It is this transformation which is the root cause of the industrial troubles to-day. So, with a view to the scientific exploration of changing conditions, a little association of Young Indians was founded, corresponding to the English Fabian Society."

"Is it a Socialist organisation?"

"No; and I am not sure how far the Socialist principle would be practicable for India. The problems which confront us are quite different from those with which your Fabian Society is concerned. We are just starting to examine the factory legislation of India in the light of that in Europe and America. We have already issued two conceptions connected with the subject of political reform. These, we hope, will be of great value to Mr. Montagu in his plans of reform."

"And now just a word about the art movement in India."

"The Government schools are trying to teach drawing and painting along the lines of European art. But there is a school in Bengal which is putting forward the Indian point of view, and reviving the old traditional methods of Indian painting. There is now a distinct revival in all departments of literature and the fine arts. Old methods of expression are being rediscovered and adapted to the ideas of the present day. I am seeing several of the younger English artists in order to engage their co-operation. In poetry great hope is felt in Harindranath Chattopadhyay. His work shows the tendency of Indian thought in literature, and, by the way, he is at once poet, singer, actor, and painter—a rare combination."

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The Columbia Reproducer recently perfected is the apex of achievement; it is the result of the best thoughts of experts specially skilled in the Science of sound-productions, as well as the product of thousands of successive experimental models. The biggest marvel in it is the improved Needle-arm—the little piece of metal that has to carry every delicate detail of vibration from the disc to the diaphragram where the tones are augumented, and projected through the tone-arm into the tone-chamber. Made in one piece of the finest drop-forged instrument steel, and passed through the same tempering process that is given to a tuning fork, it has all a tuning fork's elasticity to transmit musical vibrations, and works absolutely true to tone, from the most delicately shaded vocal solo to the heavy instrumentation of a brass band. The diaphragram is the equally perfect result of scientific selection, combining with the needle-arm to make up a reproducer that is truly "the soul of the instrument." The Tone-control of the Grafonola is identical in principle and in function with the swell-box of Church Organs,—a principle that is firmly established as the one authentic method of tone-control. Musicians agree that it cannot be supplanted, or even approached, by mechanical means of modulating the volume of sound in musical instruments, therefore the Columbia Grafonola possesses an exclusive and vital advantage over all similar types of instruments.

The Columbia system of tone-control is very simple of operation. The turning of a button regulates the "leaves" at the front of the instrument. With these leaves closed, the volume of Music is very soft, and the tone has the quality of distance, yet it is rounded and smooth. When the tone-control leaves are partly open, music is brought nearer, with its resonance somewhat restrained, but with no loss of definite detail. And with the leaves wide open the brilliant notes of the singer's voice or the undonfined notes of the band or orchestra, pour in fullest volume. Pianissime fortissimo-any degree of tone-volume is thus made possible in the Columbia Grafonola. Unaltered in quality, clear, unmuffled, it is allowed to flow forth exactly as the needs of the record, the size of the room, or the individual tastes of hearers require.

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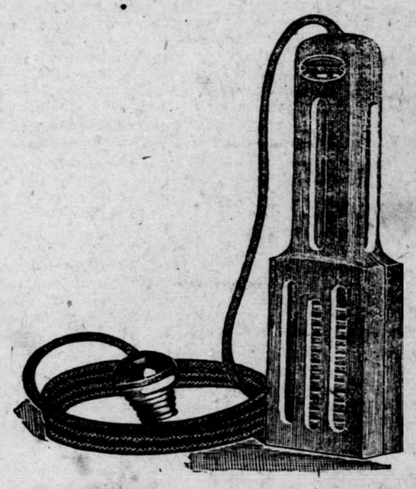

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